Tripura State Administration Report

(1904-05, 1906-07, 1907-08)

Edited by
Dr. D. N. Goswami
Arun Debbarma

TRIPURA STATE ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

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Tribal Research & Cultural Institute
Govt. of Tripura
Agartala

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FORWARD

I am happy that Prof. D.N. Goswami and Shri Arun Deb Barma, jointly have taken interest in publication of the "Administrative report on the then Royal Administration." The period for which the materials relates to is mostly Maharaja Radha Kishore Manikya Bahadur and the period covered is English era 1904-05, 1906-07 and 1907-08. Before this, similar publication was brought out by Prof. Mahadev Chakraborty in 4 (four) volumes-covering the period 1901-1946.

The present endeavour is to bring out publication covering the periods for which neither Mahadev Chakraborty nor any private publishers/Institutions could bring out so far. The objective behind is to keep a clear account on the Royal Administration in continuous from covering from 1901 to 1946. This book/ publication may not be good reading to many . But to those having the keen interest on the Tripura history small definitely find it useful and very essential document. ***The past always is a history but the treasure hidden in the history is as valuable as those gems bosomed at the deep fathom in an Ocean.*** TRI shall consider it a successful work and expresses its gratitude towards Prof. D.N. Goswami and Arun Deb Barma for their hard labour and enthusiasm in un-fathoming the Ocean jems.

(B. DEB BARMA)
Director
Tribal Research Institute,
Govt. of Tripura

Preface

The TSAR are regarded as the most important source materials for the reconstruction of the history of Modern Tripura. Prof. Mahadev Chakraborty did a voluminous work by edition many TSAR's. But he could not deal with all the TSR's as same of those reports were not available to him when he was doing the work. I have a habit of searching TSAR particularly in the State libraries of West Bengal and as a result I discovered some of these report which were not dealt by Dr. Chakraborty. Thus the help Arun Debbarma who is also discoverer of TSAR's from the old houses of Agartala, I edited the TSAR's for the year 1894-95, 1914-15 and 1918-19 tribal research Institute, Government of Tripura, Agartala.

Recently we discovered the TSAR for the year 1904-05, 1906-07 and 1907-08. These reports were prepared by Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur, the Minister through Mr. Ramani Mohan Chatterjee officiated as Minister of Tripura for some month in the year 1906-07. These three reports narrate the rule of Radha Kishore Manikya.

We convey our thanks to the Director of Tribal Research Institute for publishing these three valuable documents. We hope that the students of History, researchers and scholars will find some useful materials in this volume.

Dwijendra Narayan Goswami
Arun Debbarma

Editors Note

Generally the royal Government of Tripura followed Bengali Calender and hence the period Covered by each TSAR is from the first of Baisakh to 30th of Chaitra which correspond & with middle of April of Gregorian Calender.

The Content area of TSAR 1314 T. E (1904-05 A.D) Comprised chapters which include (i) Preliminary, (ii) General, (iii) Administrative Changes, (iv) Revenue Administration, (v) Financial, (vi) Police, (vii) Justice, (viii) Jail, (ix) Registration, (x) Medical, (xi) Education, (xii) Public Works department, (xiii) Municipality, (xiv) Agriculture, (xv) Military, (xvi) Boundary and (xvii) Chakla Roshnabad with a total of 8 appendices. It seems that the later two reports are more comprehensive each having only ix chapters viz (i) General and Political, (ii) Land Administration, (iii) Protection, (iv) Production and Distribution, (v) Revenue and Finance, (vi) Vital Statistics, (vii) Public Instruction, (viii) Zeminderies and (ix) Miscellaneous.

But Chapter III (Protection) is subdivided into sub chapters viz Legislation, Military, Police, Justice, Prisons, Registration and Municipality while Chapter IV (Production and Distribution) is subdivided into small a sections with sub headings viz Weather and Crops, Agriculture, Labour and Wages, Immigration and Migration, Forest, Trade and Manufacture, Public works, Post office and Chapter V (Revenue and Financial) is subdivided into Revenue and Financial. The terms Medical and Education had been changed to Vital Statistics and Public Institution. A new chapter Captioned as Miscellaneous was added. So through the number of Chapter is less yet the content area become rich and more comprehensive.

The following important events were noted in the TSAR's under review. (i) In July 1904 His Excellency the lieutenant Governor of Bengal visited Agartala. (ii) Babu Ramani Mohan Chatterjee, M.A., Collector of the Calcutta Corporation was appointed minister of this State in November 1905 but he went back to his service of the Corporation in Feb.1906. (iii) The Political Agent posted at Agartala was either a member of Civil or Military service. This arrangement was changed in 1878 when the Magistrate of Tripura was appointed as the Ex-officio political Agent or the State and natier member of the provincial service, executive branch, was posted at Agartala as assistant political Agent. In 1890 the Late Maharaja appointed the Assistant Political Agent as His minister, his post was for sometime kept in abeyance and then abolished. But the Ex-officio Political agent visited the state occasionally and carried on correspondences with Minister's office or with His Highness according necessity. (iv) A.H. Clayton Esq.I.C.S. Political Agent of the State visited Agartala on several occasions during the year 1317 T.E.

The TSAR also narrated the following Administrator changes in the State. (i) the report for year 1904-05 says that under foreign service rule the Inspector of Police of Chandpur Tippera was posted at Agartala as Superintendent of the State Police. (ii) The Divisional Officer of Sonamura was appointed as the Judge of the Court of appeal & sessions as Thakur Sarada Charan Debbarman was promoted to the appellate Court. This transfer proves that Civilian officers also were allowed to act as Judges. (iii) The State was divided into Seven Divisions Viz Sadar, Sunamura, Kailashahar, Udaipur, Belonia, Khowai, and Dharmanagar in the year 1906-07. The Officer in-charge of this Divisions were designated as Divisional Officers who act both as Magistrates and Collectors. (iv) In the year 1906-07 The Revenue Officers were entirely relieved of their police duties which suggest that previously they were doing Police duties also.

Some news of the member of the Royal family also found places in the report under review. (i) The heir born to Jubaraj Bahadur towards the end of the previous year (1904 A.D.) passed away on 7th December 1905 A.D. (ii) The marriage of Radhakishores grand daughter Smt. Bhanuprava Devi with the son of the Late Rana Padma Jung Bahadur of Allahabad in 1906-07 A.D. (iii) In the Report of 1907-08 A.D. the marriage of Juvaraj Goswami with the senior Juvaranis sister Smt. Arundhuti Devi, the marriage of Kumar Brajendra Kishore Debbarma with Smt. Chaturvati Devi the daughter of Maharaja Rana of Dholepur and the sad demise of Maharani Tulsibati, mother of Yuvaraj bahadur on 23rd March 1908 A.D.

All these TSAR are the testimonials of the rule of Maharaja Radhakisore Manikya. We can draw a comparative picture of development of the state during the period from 1904-05 A.D. to 1907-08 A.D. from the following tables :

A) The total population of the State during this period was recorded on the basis of 1901 Census. In the year 1906-07 the population picture is more detailed while in the year 1904-05 and 1907-08 only total population was recorded.

Table -1

(Population of State)

Year	Total Population	Tripuri	Manipuri	Bengali Hindu	Bengali Muslims	Kuki	Others
1904-05	173305	X	X	X	X	X	X
1906-07	173325	75781	12851	15072	44617	17547	17457
1907-08	173325	X	X	X	X	X	X

B) Income :

Table - 2

(Income of the State including Zeminderies in Rupees)

Year	Total Income (State)	Total Income (Zemindaries)
1904-05	8,08,616	8,00781
19008	8,03,958	9,54,208
1907-08	8,03,958	9,45,208

C) Expenditure on Developmental activities (In Rupees) :

Table - 3

Years	Dominion	Education	Medical	P.W.D.	Religions Duties	Agriculture
1904-05	State	66,614	39,386	1,18,691	43,490	7,750
	Zemindaries	11,725	4,420	17,201	4,397	X
1906-07	State	46,175	32,097	1,27,531	38,567	9,196
	Zemindaries	6,748	5,261	65,399	4,541	X
1907-08	State	53,244	46,593	1,62,120	41,547	6,216
	Zemindaries	13,270	3,183	34,908	3,446	X

D) Status of Education :

Table - 4

(No. and type of Schools)

Year	Total No. of Schools		Type of Schools								
	Boys	Girls	M E Boys	M E Girls	H V Boys	H V Girls	L V Boys	L V Girls	Pathsala Boys	Pathsala Girls	High Schools
1904-05	103	1*	3		1	1	6		91		2
1906-07	125	7	4		1	1	8		110	6	2 #
1907-08	132	9	4		1	1			114	8	3 #

* Figures in the content area do not tally with the figure shown in appendix.
# Branch Higher English Schools.

E) Caste wise number of students :

Table - 5

(Race wise no. of Students with total No. of Boys and Girls students).

Year	Thakur	Manipuri	Tripuri	Reang	Kuki	Bengali	Bengali	Christians	Others	Total	Total
1904-05	103	635	255	30	15	1296	131	11	51	3560	167
1905-06	120	663	363	7	18	1486	1449	6	74	3967	189
1907-08	134	765	361	1	38	1685	1572	7	83	4388	248

F) Status of Health Service :

Table - 6

(No. of Dispensaries and Hospital with No. of Patient treated)

Year	Total No. of dispensaries	No. of Outdoor patient treated	No. of Indoor patient treated	Hospitals
1904-05	10	37293	225	-----
1906-07	11	49501	510	I.V.M.
1907-08	11	65334	431	I.V.M.

G) Immigration and Emigration :

Table - 7

Year	Immigration	Emigration
1904-05	852 families	406 families
1906-07	923 families	841 families
1907-08	1334 families	816 families

H) Condition of the people :

Table - 8

(Rate of Rice and wages of skilled workers)

Year	Coarse Rice Lowest	Fine Rice Highest	Carpenter	Mason	Blacksmith
1904-05	Rs. 1-8 annas per mound	3-4 annas per mound	X	X	X
1906-07	Rs. 5-00 per mound	Rs.7-8 annas per mound	Rs. 12-15 per month	Rs. 20-30 per month	Rs. 10-15 per month
1907-08	Rs. 3/- per end	Rs. 8/- per end	Rs. 12-15 per month	Rs. 20-30 per month	Rs. 10-15 per month

I) **Personal Expenditure of the Rulers :**

Year	Privy Purse	Sansar	Other Princes	Thakurs	Nija Tahabil
1904-05	1,27,665 *	5,835	81,810	5,691	76,172
1906-07	1,94,874 *#	8,578	79,843	27,045	
1907-08	1,90,239 *#	9,775	79,580	26,548	

Marriages, Sradha, Electric and Miscellaneous charges are not included in the table :
* Ordinary expenses on account of His highness, Yubaraj and other Princes.
# Includes Nija Tahabil also.

From the above mention dates we may come to the following conclusion item wise :

A) Income of the State was increasing yearly but the total income of the State was less that of the Zemindaries.

B) The total population was shown on the basis of the Census of 1901 A.D. Perhaps the total of Tripuris shown include all Kokborok speaking people as the kuki or Halams are shown separately. But the numbers shown for the others are not identifiable.

C) Through the people of Zeminders paid more tax, yet they enjoyed less facilities then the people of the State.

D) The spread of education was progressing well. Not only the total No. of Schools increased but the total No. of learners also increased.

E) The Manipuris are the most beneficiaries in the field of Education as their no. of school going Boys and Girls were more then The Tripuris and the Thakurs taken together.

F) The services was progressing steadily with one dispensary each and every Head quarters of the division besides one each at Old Agartala, Bishalgarh, Loongthang , Kamalpur, Beerganj . The Victoria Memorial Hospital at Agartala also had a dispensary.

G) The Jhum Cultivators used to cross the border of the state in search of fertile jhum lands of course there was no strict vigil on the border as there is now -a days so people from Tripura used to go to the neighboring BritishTerritoriesand vice versa. But this trend of Immigration seemed to be in creasing as the datas show.

H) Common people, mostly the labourers, were in distressing condition as the price of rice became higher then the previous years but their remaind the same ie.5 annas per day for the male and 4 annas per day for female labourers. The wages of the skilled workers like carpenters, masons and blackmiths also remained unchanged.

I) In comparison to the income, the personal expenditure of the royal family was huge. of course there was no way in those days to curtail the expenditure as all the members of the royal family, the nobles, the Thakurs could not be accommodated in the Government Service. Thus the tax payers had to bear this burden.Othere wise more money could be spent for the Development work.Of the news of the royal family, the sad demise of Maharani Tulsibati was verypainful to the people as she was the poineer of woman's education in the state. The marriage of Arundhuti Devi With Birendra Kishore became a boon to people as her son Sri Bikram Kishore Manikya became the ruler of the state and virtually he was the last king before the merger of the state with the Insian Union.

Dwjiendra Narayan Goswami
Arun Debbarma

REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the Tippera State

FOR THE YEAR 1314 T.E.
(1904-1905 A.D.)

AGARTALA

PRINTED BY ISHAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARJEE

AT THE BEER PRESS

1315 T.E.

NO. $\frac{2099}{40-19}$

FROM

RAI UMAKANTA DAS BAHADUR

Minister, Tippera State

To

H.H. Bishama-Samara-Bijayee Pancha Srijukta
RADHAKISHORE DEB BARMAN MANIKYA BAHADUR
Maharaja of Tippera

Dated, Agartala, the 19th September, 1905

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the General Administration of Your Highness's Territory for the year 1314 T.E. (13th April, 1904 to 13th April, 1905 A.D.)

I. PRELIMINARY

1. The year was not a favourable one for all classes of people. The food-crops were plentiful but the outturn of other crops was poor. The public health was generally good but during the latter part of the year cholera appeared in some places in an epidemic form. Sufficient medical relief was granted to the people and water-supply was improved by the excavation and re-excavation of tanks in different parts of the State. Education made fair progress.

2. One of the noticeable events of the year was the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to Your Highness's capital in July, 1904. During his short stay at Agartala he visited the jail, the principal offices, the Victoria Memorial Hospital, and the Thakur Boarding Institution. The visit being the first of its kind was the occasion for general rejoicing in Your Highness's capital.

3. The heir born to the Jubaraj Bahadur towards the end of the previous year passed away on 7th December (22nd Agrahayan) last. This melancholy event cast a gloom over Your Highness's family, and caused universal grief and disappointment among all classes of Your Highness's subjects.

II. GENERAL

4. Weather & crops : The rain fall at the beginning of the year was unusually heavy which seriously affected the joom cultivation in the hills and reduced the outturn of cotton and oil-seeds to about 60 percent of a normal crop. There was an excellent harvest of paddy and other crops in the plains.

5. Condition of the people : Owing to the heavy and untimely rains the condition of the

hill- people who live mostly by jooming was far from prosperous. The material condition of the people in the plains was on the whole good. Price of unclean cotton rose from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10 and that of rice from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8 per maund.

6. Public health : Public health was good during the most part of the year. In winter, however, cholera broke out in epidemic form in Agartala and Dharmanagar. But owing to the precautionary measures timely adopted by the local officers and the Municipality the mortality was not large.

7. Emigration and Imigration : During the year 852 families immigrated into and 406 families emigrated from this territory. The emigrations principally occurred among the hill-people who wander about in search of suitable lands for their jooms.

8. Tours and Inspections : The principal officers at the head-quarters spent a considerable portion of their time on tours of inspection. Naib Dewan Babu Kailas Chandra Biswas was out for 22 days and inspected the offices of the Sonamura and Kailashahar Divisions and the Laharpur Katchary in the Sylhet Zemindaries. Babu Purna Chandra Ray, M.A. , Revenue Superintendent, spent altogether 79 days in camp for purposes of inspection and for conducting the kheda operation in the Belonia Division. The kheda work unfortunately was a failure, but the zeal and perseverance displayed by the officers, therein employed, deserve notice. Babu Asita Chandra Chaudhuri B.A., as Superintendent of the State Police, was out on tour for 39 days inspecting several police stations in the interior. He made over charge in December to Babu Ananda Mohan Guha who was in camp for 64 days.

9. The time spent by the several divisional officers on tour in the interior is given below :-

The officer of Sadar	64 days
„ Kailashahar	36 „
„ (His Assistant)	15 „
„ Sonamura	40 „
„ Belonia	59 „
„ Khowai	40 „
„ Udaipur	44 „
„ Dharmanagar	16 „

10. The touring done by the divisional officers with the exception of the officer of Sadar was not up to the mark. The time spent on tour by the officers of Kailashahar, Sonamura and Dharmanagar, considering the importance of their respective charges, was insufficient.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

11. Babu Mohim Chandra Dutt, M.A.B.L., Divisional Officer of Sonamura, was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeal and Session in place of Thakur Sarada Charan Deb Barman, promoted to the Khas Appellate Court. Neccessity having been felt for the appointment of an additional judge conversant with the hill-dialects for the Court of Appeal and Session, Thakur

Broja Krishna Deb Barman, Sadar Munsiff, was selected for the post.

12. Thakur Revati Mohan Deb Barman, an under-graduate, was admitted to the lower grade of the subordinate service and posted at Kailashahar as second officer.

13. Babu Basanta Kumar Barman Chaudhuri, B.L., a senior member of the lower subordinate service, was promoted to the upper class towards the middle of the year.

14. As in the previous year, two members of the lower subordinate service were duputed to Kamalakhan and Gorakapa in the cold weather, with satisfactory results.

15. With a view to reorganise the State Police it had for some time been under the contemplation of Your Highness to secure the services of an experienced officer of the Bengal Police. Babu Ananda Mohan Guha, Inspector of Police, Chandpur, Tippera, was selected for the work in December last and appointed on probation as Superintendent of the State Police. He has since fully justified the choice, and the Government of Bengal has been requested to sanction his transfer to this State under the Foreign Service rules.

IV. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

16. The following is a comparative statement of the areas surveyed during the last two years : -

Names of Divisions	Quantity of land surveyed		REMARKS
	1313 T.E.	1314 T.E.	
	Drone	Drone	
Sadar Division	1,170	849	
Sonamura Division ...	2	43	
Kailashahar Division ...	0	0	
Belonia Division ...	346	51	
Dharmanagar Division ...	573	518	
Khowai Division ...	23	141	
Udaipur Division	380	105	
TOTAL ...	**2,494**	**1,707**	

17. There was no survey work in the Kailashar Division . In the Udaipur Division the work was entirely confined to the taluki mehals. This was due to the fact that the areas for which there is any local demand have almost all been brought under survey and settlement . The areas shewn against the other divisions include both taluki and khas mehals.

18. The result of land settlement, made during the last two years, is shewn below :-

Nature of settlement	1313 T.E.		1314 T.E.		Remarks
	Area in drones	Jama in whole rupees	Area in drones	Jama in whole rupees	
Permanent settlement of waste lands	1,737	9,457	579	3,248	
Permanent settlement of cultivated lands	0	0	0	0	
Taskisi settlement of cultivated lands	0	0	0	0	
Jotedari settlement of cultivated lands	1,091	19,884	421	6,900	
Jotedari settlement of waste lands	1,114	6,012	389	2,700	
TOTAL :	**3,942**	**35,353**	**1,389**	**12,848**	

19. It will appear from the above that there was no permenent or taskisi settlement of cultivated lands during the year. The settlement of waste lands was also considerably less than in the previous year, owing principally to the fact that almost all large areas available for cultivation are either situated in the interior or are elevated tila lands and, therefore, not much demand. During the year under report, 421 drones of cultivated lands were settled for Rs. 6,900 against 1,091 drones settled in the preceding year for Rs. 19,884, the average rent per kani being Re. 1-0-3 against Re. 1-2-3. The fact that there was less for settlement during the year will explain the above decrease. The maximum rate of jama per kani for cultivated lands was Rs. 3 and the minimum .as. 8. The figures for uncultivated lands were respectively Re.1-4 and as. 4.

20. The subjoined is a comparative statement of the increase of revenue obtained during the last two years by new settlement :-

Sl. No.	Nature of settlements	INCREASE		REMARKS
		1313 T.E.	1314 T.E.	
		In whole rupees	In whole rupees	
1.	Land settlement ...	18,440	13,028	
2.	Rent of Markets	4	114	
3.	Bankar Mehals	4,459	2,673	
4.	Elephant and Buffalo grazing Mehals	0	402	
5.	Excise	789	660	
6.	Adda Mehals	44	417	
7.	Family Tax in the Hills	2,295	472	
8.	Thatching grass Mehals	504	628	
9.	Cattle pounds	297	481	
10	Miscellaneous	297	440	
	TOTAL	**27,129**	**19,315**	

21. It will be seen from the above that the total increase of revenue secured by settlement was Rs. 19,315 against Rs. 27,129 in the previous year. The decrease is explained by the circumstances mentioned in paras 17 and 19. and also by the fact that the number of Bankar Mehals that came in for settlement during the year was less than in the preceding year.

22. The following statement shews the receipts of the year under different heads , as compared with those of the preceding year, and the average for the 3 years ending in 1312 T.E. :-

Sl. No.	Sources of revenue	Average receipt for the years 1310, 1311 and 1312= 1900-01, 1901-02 and 1902-03	Receipts in whole rupees in 1313 =1903 -04.	Receipts in whole rupees in 1314=1904 -05.	As compared with 1313= 1903-04		REMARKS
					Increase	Decrease	
1.	Land revenue from plain land	1,99,819	2,28,306	2,28,370	64	0	
2.	Rents on markets.	4,170	4,174	4,488	314	0	
3.	Family tax in the hills.	39,550	40,572	43,159	2,587	0	
4.	Toll on forest-produce.	2,15,731	2,53,101	2,61,504	8,403	0	
5.	Do. Do on the Feni.	2,858	2,839	11,749	8,910	0	
6.	Elephant & buffalo grazing Mehal.	6,597	6,813	7,458	645	0	
7.	Thatching grass Mehal.	8,690	10,021	9,167	0	854	
8	.Proceeds from reserved sal-forest.	2,633	5,648	7,931	2,283	0	
9.	Tax on cotton and oil-seeds.	1,06,037	1,52,666	89,174	0	63,492	
10.	Royalty on elephants caught.	3,932	1,000	391	0	609	
11.	Adda Mehal.	11,076	11,258	11,811	553	0	
12.	Abkari.	7,796	9,360	9,196	0	164	
13.	Stamps and Court-fees.	26,139	27,274	28,721	1,447	0	
14.	Law and Justice (Fines).	3,757	2,802	2,973	171	0	
15.	Process fees	5,542	5,731	6,379	648	0	
16.	Registration	2,875	2,993	3,527	534	0	
17.	Jail	12,453	1,181	1,151	0	30	
18.	Cattle pounds	3,667	4,042	3,334	0	708	
19.	Nazars	11,569	15,210	11,115	0	4,095	
20.	Khotgari Mehal	2,036	2,695	3,043	348	0	
21.	Kazai Mehal	1,130	1,106	1,222	116	0	
22.	Miscellaneous	23,575	28,166	22,343	0	5,823	Net decrease Rs. 48,752
	TOTAL :	**6,90,424**	**8,16,958**	**7,68,206**	**27,023**	**75,775**	

23. The total collection of the year under report, as will be seen from the table, was Rs. 7,68,206 against Rs. 8,16,958 in 1313 T.E. The decrease of Rs. 48,752 was mainly due to the failure of the cotton crop consequent upon a heavy and untimely fall of rain. The several important increases and decreases in the above table are explained below :

24. Land revenue from plain land — The receipts under this head are satisfactory in consideration of the fact that unlike the preceding year they do not include any large arrear collections.

25. Family tax in the hills — There was an increase of Rs. 2,587 under this head due chiefly to revision.

26. Tolls on forest produce — The increased collection under this head is due to the resettlement of certain mehals.

27. The receipts from the Feni tolls — The increase of revenue,shewn under this head, is mainly due to the refund by Government of Your Highness's share of the Kailachera revenue for 1894 - 1903 on the report of the officers, deputed to hold a joint enquary into the matter in the preceding year.

28. Sal Forests — The increase is due to the larger sale of the Sal trees from the reserved forests.

29. Cotton and oil-seeds — The large decrease of Rs. 63,492 is due to the failure of these joom products in the hills, as explained before in para 4.

30. Stamps and court fees — The increase is chiefly due to the increase in the number of civil suits and documents presented for registration.

31. Nazars — The decrease is to accounted for by the fact that survey and settlement operations were conducted on a smaller scale during the year.

32. Miscellaneous — The decrease is due to the smaller collections in certain minor sources of revenue.

V. FINANCIAL

33. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures, both in the State and in Chakla including the Sylhet Zemindaries.

34. The total income of the State and Chakla for the year under report was Rs. 16,72,112 . The collection in the State fell from Rs. 8,16,958 to Rs. 7,68,206, while that in Chakla rose from Rs. 8,58,581 to Rs 9,03,906. The reasons for this falling off in the receipts of the State have been mentioned in paras 24-32.

35. The total expenditure for the year in the State and in Chakla was Rs. 17,45,738 against Rs. 15,52,085 in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,93,653 over the expenditure of the previous year. The important increases and decreases under the different heads of expenditure are stated below :

36. The increase of Rs. 21,749 in the State under General Administration was due partly to the fact that the rule under which biennial increments are allowable to certain classes of officers came under operation during the year ; but principally it was due to the increased expenditure in the military department on account of

i) the employment of a new company of Gurkhas,

ii) the purchase of 3 salute guns for the use of the State,

iii) the payment of the price of 100 snider rifles brought in a preceding year.

In Chakla the increase of Rs. 34,655 in the cost of litigation was principally due to the suit known as the Remachera Case of Sylhet, and partly to an increase in the number of suits for enhancement of rent, and to the fact that a large number of decrees, obtained in previous years, had to be executed during the year under report.

Receipts	Rupees	Total amount	Expenditure	Rupees	Total Amount	Remarks
1. Opening balance :			1. General Administration charges :-			
a) State	2,17,905		a) State	2,30,929		
b) Chakla	1,62,477	3,80,382	b) Chakla			
			i) Management Expenses	1,20,155		
			ii) Cost of litigation paid	1,08,166	4,59,250	
			2. Revenue and Taxes on account of Chakla	2,29,535	2,29,535	
			3. Public Works :			
			a) State (including Municipality)	1,18,691		
			b) Chakla	17,201	1,35,892	
			4. Education :-			
			a) State	66,614		
			b) Chakla	11,725	78,339	
			5. Medical :-			
			a) State	39,386		
2. Receipts from all sources :			b)Chakla	4,420	43,806	
a) State	7,68,206		6. Survey and Settlement :-			
b) Chakla	9,03,906	16,72,112	a) State	3,112		
			b) Chakla	1,164	4,276	
			7. Agriculture :-			
			a) State	7,750	7,750	
			8. Religious Expenses			
			a) State	43,490		
			b) Chakla	4,397	47,887	
			9. Sultanat :-			
			a) State	25,439	25,439	
			10. Purchase of landed Tenures :-			
3. Cost of litigation recovered :-			Chakla	1,418	1,418	
Chakla	38,572	38,572	11. Ordinary Sangsar charges			
			a) Your Highness's household expenses :			
			i) Ordinary expenses on account of Your Highness, the Jubaraj Bahadur and other princes and princesses	1,27,665	1,27,665	
			ii) Your Highness's Nij Tahabil {Privy purse}	76,172	76,172	
			b) Other branches of the Raj family :-			
			i) Maintenance	81,810	81,810	
			ii) Marriage Expenses	-	-	
			c) Thakurs :-			
			i) Maintenance	35,691	35,691	
			d) Sangsar office Establishment :-	5,835	5,835	
			12. Charity	34,117	34,117	
			13. Expenses of Your Highness's journeys to Calcutta and other places	41,384	41,384	
			14. Liabilities liquidated and repayment of Deposits :-	2,56,364	2,56,364	
4. Refund on account of advances previously made and compensation for lands acquired :			15. Miscellaneous :			
			a) State	45,573		
Chakla	13,284	13,284	b) Chakla	7,535	53,108	
			CLOSING BALANCE :-			
			a) State			
			In cash	68,309		
			In bonds &c.	1,03,922		
5. Deposits :-			b) Chakla			
a) State7,469			In cash	97,097		
b) Chakla	448	7,917	In bonds &c.	79,701		
			Deposited in bank	17,500	3,66,529	
TOTAL		21,12,267	GRAND TOTAL :		21,12,267	

37. The decrease under Education in the State was due to the savings caused by the abolition of the college which took place towards the middle of the year.

In Chakla the increase was due partly to the establishment of 22 pathshalas in different parts of the Zemindaries, the grants made to the Victoria College at Comilla, and partly to the distribution of books worth about Rs. 6,000 to different libraries.

38. There was an increase of Rs. 12,850 under Medical in the State, due partly to the improvements made in the different dispensaries and hospitals during the year and partly to the increased medical charges incurred for the treatment of certain members of Your Highness's family.

The increase in medical expenses in Chakla was principally owing to the establishment of two new dispensaries, one at Jorkaran and the other at Sadar.

39. The decrease under Survey and Settlement was owing to the fact that there was less land available for survey and settlement during the year, as explained in paras 17 and 19.

40. The increase under Agriculture was for the construction of houses and purchase of implements for the sericultural concern at Kasipur.

41. On the occasion of Your Highness's journey to Calcutta in December last, Her Highness the Maharani with almost the entire family accompanied Your Highness and made a prolonged stay there for a change. This chiefly accounts for the increase of expenses for journeys.

42. The decrease under Sultanat was due to the fact that in the year under report no horses had to be purchased, while in the preceding year there was an expenditure of about Rs. 6000 on this account.

43. The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" was partly due to the expenses on account of the Kheda operation which amounted to Rs. 9,971 and partly to certain other unforeseen charges that had to be met during the year.

VI. POLICE

44. The Police had hitherto the charge of collection also. To have a distinct set of officers for police work and to reorganise the police department on a more efficient basis had for some years been under contemplation. As an experiment, the police and collection work of the New Habili thana of the Sadar Division had, in the preceding year, been placed in charge of two separate staffs of officers with satisfactory results. During the year under report, extended effect was given to the scheme by the creation of 3 more stations exclusively for police work at the head-quarters of the three other important divisions — Belonia, Sonamura, and Kailashahar. Police work was withdrawn from 15 out of the 56 existing thanas and out-posts and distributed among the three thanas newly started and the one established at Sadar in the preceding year. The remaining 41 thanas and out posts which had little police work to do

and were maintained in outlying tracts chiefly as guard-posts for the protection of forest produce continued to perform the combined functions. Since the beginning of the current year, however, complete effect has been given to the scheme of separation throughout the State. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 50,134, while the charges in the preceding year, including a sum of about Rs. 1,000 paid for police uniforms, amounted to Rs. 51,193.

45. The police force at the beginning of the year consisted of 8 Inspectors, 26 Darogas, 3 Naib Darogas, 40 Head Constables, 49 Writer Constables, and 308 Constables. After the separation, the numbers stood thus :-

Inspector	4
Darogas	19
Naib Darogas	25
Head Constables	22
Writer Constables	30
Constables	188

46. As aforesaid, Babu Ananda Mohan Guha, an experienced officer of the Bengal Police, was appointed Superintendent of the State Police towards the middle of the year.

47. There were 38 police cases, including 13 pending from the previous year. Enquiries were completed in 309, 9 remaining pending at the close of the year. Conviction was obtained only in 165 cases. The Police sent up 374 persons for trial of whom 138 were convicted, 18 were committed to the sessions, 148 were acquitted, 9 died or were transferred, and 51 remained under-trial at the close of the year.

VII. JUSTICE

48. **Criminal Justice original cases :** It will be seen from the statement of criminal cases (Appendix. I) that the number of cases for disposal before the several courts of original jurisdiction was 1,085 including 58 pending from the previous year. Of these, 440 were cognizable and 645 noncognizable. Of the total number of cases, 531 were rejected, compromised or dismissed without enquiry, 478 were actually tried, and 76 were pending at the close of the year.

49. The number of persons brought to trial in the above cases was 1,207 including 86 who were under trial at the close of the previous year. Of these, the cases against 102 remained pending during the year and the rest of the accused were dealt with in the following way :-

Convicted	391
Acquitted or discharged ...	694
Died, escaped or were transferred	20
TOTAL :	**1,105**

50. Of the 694 persons, shown in the above list, 321 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off in default ; so that in all 764 persons were actually tried of whom 391 were convicted. The percentage conviction, therefore, was 51.1 against 48.7 in the previous year.

51. **Cases in which British subjects were concerned :**

Appendix II,is a statement of criminal cases in which British subjects were concerned. Of the 379 cases, therein shown, 179 were cognizable and 200 noncognizable. In 58 cases, British subjects were complainants, and in 156, accused : in 165, both complainants and accused were British subjects. So altogether there were 321 cases against British subjects. They involved in all 336 persons of whom 104 were convicted,179 were acquitted or discharged,17died or escaped and 36 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the number shewn as discharged or acquitted, 104 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off in default ; so that 179 only were tried of whom 104 or 58.1 percent were convicted against 61.2 in the previous year.

52. **Extradition cases :** Appendix III, is the statement of extradition cases for the year under report. Warrants were applied for against 43 persons of whom 9 were arrested and surrendered, 6 appeared of their own accord, and 28 were at large at the close of the year.Two of the 9 persons arrested escaped after surrender; of the 6 persons who appeared voluntarily, one was a convict and had only to undergo imprisonment. The remaining 12 were brought under trial ; of these, 7 were convicted and 3 discharged, while the cases of 2 remained pending.

53. **Sessions cases :**

There were 14 sessions cases with 23 accused, including 3 cases with 5 accused pending from the previous year. The cases which were of the following description were all disposed of during the year, 17 of the accused being convicted and 6 acquitted :-

Murder	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or to commit, extortion, and abetment of the same	1
Unnatural offence	1
Incendiarism	1

Housebreaking and theft	1
Causing miscarriage	1
Voluntarily causing simple hurt to extort confession or to compel .... restoration of property	2
Causing grievous hurt and abetment of grievous hurt	1
Counterfeiting coin and having in possession counterfeiting materials ...	1
Causing death by negligence	1
Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage	1
	14

54. **Criminal appeals :** There were 124 criminal appeals, before the first appellate court of which 5 remained pending at the close of the year. The rest were disposed of as follows :-

Judgement of the lower court upheld in	44
Modified in	33
Reversed in	13
Remanded	8
Rejected	21
	119

55. **Khas criminal appeal :**

There were 50 regular and miscellaneous appeals for disposal before the Khas Appellate Court, including 7 pending from the previous year. Of these, 14 were preferred against judgements of the Court of Session. Four appeals remained pending and the remaining 46 were disposed of as follows :-

Judgement upheld in	15
Modified in	12
Reversed in	12
Rejected	6
Struck off	1
	46

56. **Civil Justice original suits :** Appendix IV is the statement of the original civil suits for the year. There were altogether 1,118 suits for disposal before the several civil courts of original jurisdiction, including 115 pending from the previous year. Of these, 164 cases were pending at the close of the year and the rest were disposed of in the following way :-

Uncontested	Rejected or dismissed in default	245
	Withdrawn or compromised	35
	Decreed on admission or exparte	354
		634
Contested	Decreed for plaintiff	217
	Decreed for defendant	103
		320

57. **Civil appeals :** The number of civil appeals before the first appellate court was 106, including 6 pending from the previous year. Of these, twelve remained pending at the close of the year and the rest were disposed of thus :-

Lower court decree affirmed in	60
Modified in	3
Reversed in	21
Remanded	5
Rejected	5
	94

58. **Khas civil appeals :** The Khas Appellate Court had 95 civil appeals to deal with, including 20 pending from the previous year, and the result was as follows :-

Judgement upheld in	27
Modified in	3
Reversed in	18
Rejected	7
Remanded	6
Struck off	4
Pending	30
	95

VIII. JAIL

59. Appendix V, is the jail statement for the year under report. There were 58 prisoners and 8 undertrials in the several jails at the close of the year. Their average daily number was 47. Altogether 172 prisoners were treated in the several jail hospitals of whom 167 were cured,

one died, and 4 remained under treatment.

60. The practice of hiring out prisoners having been discontinued in the preceding year it was found necessary to extend the compound of the central jail at Agartala to provide larger employment for the prisoners inside the jail. The total income of the jails which came entirely from the jail products was Rs. 2008 as against Rs. 1988 in the previous year, while the cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 4353 against Rs. 4387.

IX . REGISTRATION

61. During the year under report, 3,730 deeds were presented for registration against 3,279 in the previous year. The number of deeds relating to immovable property rose from 2,095 to 2,384 and that of other deeds from 1,182 to 1,345. Subjoined is a table of the registration work done in the various registration offices of the State during the year under review.

Nature of deeds	Number for Registration			Number registered	Number refused or rejected	Number pending	Remarks
	Pending from previous year	Presented during the year	Total				
Deeds relating to immovable property	72	2,384	2,456	2,324	30	102	
Wills and authorities to adopt	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Miscellaneous (including deeds relating to movable property)	13	1,345	1,358	1,303	22	33	
TOTAL :	**85**	**3,730**	**3,815**	**3,628**	**52**	**135**	

X . MEDICAL

62. There were 10 dispensaries and hospitals in the State, as in the previous year. A spacious building with accommodation for 40 beds for general patients and 10 for contagious cases was erected for the Victotia Memorial Hospital at Agartala which was opened with due ceremony by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the occasion of his visit to this State in July, 1904. A liberal grant was also made by Your Highness to provide it with the necessary equipments.

63. Appendix VII, is a statement of the work done by the medical department. It will be seen that 37,293 outdoor and 225 indoor patients were treated in the different hospitals during the year under report. The corresponding figures for the previous year were respectively 35,269 and 151. The increse in the number of patients was entirely due to the growing popularity of these institutions.

64. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 728 against 401 in the preceding year. All the operations were successful.

65. The police sent up 83 cases— 57 for treatement and 27 for postmortem examination. In the preceding year there were 52 cases—28 for treatment and 24 for postmortem examination.

66. Vaccination — The total number of operations performed during the year was 4,520 against 7,756 in the previous year. Of these 287 or 6.3 percent only were unsuccessful.

67. The total expenditure on account of this department for the year was Rs. 39,386 against 26,536 in the preceding year. The reason for this increase has been explained in para 38.

XI. EDUCATION

68. The subjoined is a list showing the different kinds of educational institutions that were in existence at the close of the last two years.

	1314 T.E.	1313 T.E.
Second Grade Arts College	0	1
Higher Class English school	2	1
Middle English school	3	4
Higher Vernacular school for boys	1	1
" " " for girls	1	1
Lower Vernacular school.	6	5
Pathshalas	91	88
Technical school	1	1
Sanskrit Tol	1	1
TOTAL :	**106**	**103**

69. The Agartala College continued for six months of the year and was then abolished.

70. The Agartala High English School which at Your Highness's gracious desire is now called "The Umakanta Academy" had a suitable building at a cost of Rs. 40,000 erected for it during the year and was generally in a prosperous condition. There are 14 teachers on the school staff, including one M.A and two B.A,s. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 362, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being 319. The school sent up 17 boys to the last University Entrance Examination of whom 11 passed — two in the first, 3 in the second, and 6 in the third division. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 7,516 against 7,066 in the previous year. Attached to the school is a boarding house which is under the district supervision of the head master. An endowment of Rs. 500 was made to the school by Maulavi Ali Amzad Khan, Zemindar of Langla in Sylhet, for the annual award of a medal to the best student of the institution among the sucessful candidates at the University Entrance Examination.

71. During the year under report the Middle English School at Kailashahar was raised to the status of a High English School.

72. The 4 Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools for boys had 546 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year and the total cost of their maintenance was Rs.2,406.

73. The 6 Lower Vernacular schools and 91 pathshalas counted in all 2,530 pupils. The number of pathshalas was increased during the year by 3. Practically the increase was 21, for the work of the 18 pathshalas, established towards the close of the preceding year, did not begin within that year.

74. The Woodburn Artizan School at Agartala is gradually growing in importance. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 21 of whom 5 were Tripura boys, 9 Bengali Hindus, 4 Musalmans and 3 of other races. All the pupils received monthly stipends varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. Fourteen of the boys were in the carpenter's, five in the blacksmith's and two in the brassmith's class. The entire cost of institution came up to Rs. 3,580.

75. The working of the Thakur Boarding Institution was satisfactory during the year under review. There were 28 boarders at the close of the year with an average monthly attendance of 26. The entire cost of the establishment was Rs. 6,828 including stipends to the Thakur lads, against Rs. 6,705 in the previous year. One of the boarders passed the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University from the local High English School in the first division.

76. The Tulsibati Girls' School at Sadar had 79 pupils on its roll against 51 at the close of the preceding year, thus shewing a satisfactory increase of 28 pupils during the year. The average daily number was 56. The entire cost of the institution was Rs. 1,032 against Rs. 673 in the preceding year.

77. The number of pupils in the Sanskrit Tol was 10 and the average daily number 6. The cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 281.

78. Altogether there were 3,727 pupils on the rolls of the various intitutions, shewing an increase of 672 scholars over the figure of the preceding year. Of this number 3,560 were boys and 167 girls. Their daily averages of attendance were respectively 2,597 and 111. The return (appendix VI) does not include the figures for the Tol and the Technical school. The number of Thakur boys rose from 97 to 103, Manipuri boys from 548 to 635, Musalmans from 1,020 to 1,331, Bengali Hindus from 943 to 1,296, Reangs from 24 to 30, while that of the Tripura boys fell from 367 to 255.

79. The total expenditure on education during the year under review was Rs. 66,614 or 8.6 percent of the income of the State. Of this amount Rs. 20,489 represents the cost of education of the Jubaraj Bahadur and other Kumars of the Raj family, Rs. 7,826 that of the Thakur boys, while Rs. 38,299 or 5 percent was the actual expenditure for public instruction. Of the total amount for education, Rs. 6,107 was spent on stipends and scholarships. In addition to this expenditure a monthly scholarship of Rs. 100 has been granted by Your Highness since January last for the advancement of Scientific and Industrial education in Bengal.

80. Mr. T. R. Williams M.A. had been appointed tutor to the Jubaraj Bahadur in November 1901, for 3 years. The terms having expired and the Jubaraj Bahadur having come of age, his services were dispensed with in April last. It is in contemplation to start a special boarding school for the proper education of the Kumars of the Raj family.

XII. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

81. The total expenditure of this department, including a grant of Rs. 8,254 to the Municipality, amounted to Rs. 1,18,691 of which Rs. 16,568 was expended on minor works in the Rajbari, and Rs. 7,600 on office establishment ; so that Rs. 86,269 only was available for original works and repairs and for payment of the bills of contractors outstanding from the previous year.

82. Among the original works the following may be mentioned :-

i) A pucca building for the High English School at Agartala, at a cost of Rs. 40,000 of which Rs. 25,000 was paid during the year under report.

ii) Fifteen tanks in different parts of the State.

iii) Quarters for the sepoys.

iv) Six culverts in Sadar

v) A road from Udaipur town to Tripura Sundari Mandir, about 2 miles and a half in length.

vi) Two short roads at Belonia and Sadar.

83. The following are some of the repair works executed during the year :-

i) Re-excavation of 5 tanks in different parts of the State.

ii) Repair of the Sonamura-Udaipur road.

iii) Repair of the road from Panichauki to Muraicherra in the Kailashahar Division.

iv) Repair and metalling of certain roads in the capital.

XIII. MUNICIPALITY

84. As in the previous year, the Agartala Municipality was the only Municipality in the State, and its work was entirely confined to lighting and watering the streets and keeping up the conservancy of the town.

85. The total expenditure in the Municipality was Rs. 8,253-14-9 against Rs. 7,438 in the previous year, and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,559-6-3 showing an increase of Rs. 837 over the figure of the preceding year.

86. The old trenching ground which was within the town was abandoned and a new site taken up for the purpose outside its limits. Four Horbury's patent latrines were brought in for the use of the public, and the number of light posts was increased from 46 to 53.

87. The Chairman has a Vice-chairman and an overseer under him to supervise the work of the Municipality. The conservancy establishment consisted of 30 methers and 7 sweepers. There were one tax jamader for the work of collection, one moharer for office work, 2 light-men, and 10 chaukidars during the year.

88. The town being now protected by embankments; no flood occurred within the year. There was an epidemic of cholera within the Municipality in the cold weather. Many of the cases proved fatal ; but the precautionary measures adopted quickly arrested the spread of the disease.

XIV. AGRICULTURE

89. The Kasipur Model Farm on the Dubda is doing good work under the skilful management of Babu Joges Chandra Chaudhuri. About 100 bighas of land have been taken up for the concern. The main crops are mulberry, sugarcane, potatoe, aloes and rhea. The sericultural work is being conducted in accordance with the most improved systems, and the cocoons built up by the worms reared in the farm have been pronounced to be of excellent quality by Government experts and the seeds strongly recommended for adoption in other silk centres in Bengal. M. Pasteur's system with the Japanese improvements have been adopted, and both the country and the Japanese reeling machines introduced.

90. The concern has not yet passed the experimental stage and the work of reeling, therefore, has not been extensive. The work will be taken up on a more extended scale this year. Several Tripura boys are doing excellent reeling work and one Tripura peasant, living in the vicinity of the farm, has brought in two harvests of silk worm which on account of their excellent quality have been purchased by the farm at Rs. 60 per maund. Several raiyats of the same village have produced crops of mulberry on their own account.

91. The entire cost of the institution was Rs. 7,750 against Rs. 2,361 in the preceding year.

XV. MILITARY

92. There were on the whole 382 men and officers in six companies at the close of the year against 330, the former strength. The additional force consists of 51 Gurkhas, recently employed with the view replacing all old and disabled members of the service who are unfit for active work. Altogether 117 sepoys were kept stationed in the different guard-posts in the mofussil. The department has been placed in charge of Colonel Thakur Mahim Chandra Deb Barman. With the permission of Government 3 salute guns were brought in during the year.

93. The general health of the sepoys was good and their conduct peaceful. There was no disturbance of any kind in any part of the State.

94. The expenditure of the military department increased from Rs. 28,858 in the preceding year to Rs. 40,398. The reasons for the increase have been given in para 36.

XVI. BOUNDARY

95. The boundary dispute near Bedrabad in Noakhali of which mention was made in the report for the year 1312 T.E. still remains undecided. At our suggestion the District Magistrate of Noakhali has agreed to have the matter settled after a joint enquiry by an officer of this State and an officer of Government. Regarding the Eastern and the North-Eastern boundary a representation has been addressed to Government.

XVII. CHAKLA ROSHNABAD

96. The ijara system which has been so rightly condemned by Mr. Cumming in his settlement report has been altogether stopped. During the last three years not a single ijara lease was given in respect of any village in Chakla Roshnabad nor any lease renewed, while mehals yielding Rs.22,741 a year, were brought under khas management as soon as their ijara lease terminated.

97. Satisfactory arrangements have been made to audit the tehsil accounts and not a single case of embezzlement by tehsildars occured during the last seven years. Every tehsil katchari is inspected by the sub-managers at least once in every three months and tehsil inspectors have been appointed whose chief duty is to audit the tehsil accounts as often as practicable, never less than twice in a year, and to compare the receipts in the raiyats' hands with the counterfoils in the tehsil office. Very strict rules have been issued in regard to the resettlement of the jotes sold for arrears.

98. The principle of decentralisation of supervision has been always kept in view, and the Central Division which was rather too big for one sub-manager has been split up into two and a new sub-managership created for Chauddagram.

99. Since the publication of Mr. Cumming's report, five dispensaries have been started in the estate — two in 1902, one in 1903, two in 1904. There is at present one dispensary in each of the four divisions in which the estate is now divided and one at Sadar in charge of a senior civil hospital assistant who has been entrusted with the duties of supervising the divisional dispensaries. These charitable institutions are maintained entirely at the cost of Your Highness and in addition monthly contributions varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 are paid to seven other dispensaries in the Chakla which have been established by the District Boards.

100. In the budget there is allotted Rs. 6,000 a year to be spent on education. A considerable portion of this amount goes for the furtherance of Primary education. A scheme has been matured for supplementing the work done by the District Boards and twenty five Primary schools have been established in the estate towards the close of the year 1314 T.E.

101. The Chakla authorities have always given their earnest attention to making provision for good drinking water, and for this purpose there is an annual allotment of Rs. 6,000 in the budget. This amount is spent for the improvement of water supply, partly by the re-excavation of old tanks and partly by the excavation of new tanks, where necessary. Besides the amount mentioned, the sum of Rs. 4,000 was contributed last year for the re-excavation of the Kalyansagar tank at Kasba.

102. The office buildings at Mogra, Feni and Comilla have recently been greatly improved. The amount spent during the last two years for the purpose is given below :-

Comilla	Rs. 6,566
Feni	Rs. 1,952
Mogra	Rs. 2,452

	Rs. 10,970

103. Sufficient attention is being paid to the improvement of the village roads, pathways, and bridges etc., and out of Rs. 26,000 sanctioned for Public Works in Chakla, the sum of Rs. 6,000 is allotted for the prupose of improving roads and bridges which are not under the control of the District or Local Boards. In this connection it may be added that a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been paid in aid of the construction of the Akhaura-Agartala Road.

104. On the head of education, besides the annual grant of Rs. 6,000 in behalf of Schools and pathshalas,\ Rs. 20,684 was spent during the last 5 years in distributing rare and valuable books to different libraries. An annual contribution of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned towards the maintenance of the Victoria College at Comilla in addition to a donation of Rs. 10,000 made for its laboratory and buildings and a free gift of a site. Relations between the officers of the estate and the tenants are satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness's
Most humble & obedient servant,
(Sd.) UMAKANTA DAS
Minister

APPENDIX

Statement of criminal cases for 1904-1905

APPENDIX - I

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES		Cases pending from the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases	CASES DISPOSED OF		Cases pending at the close of the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS BROUGHT TO TRIAL AND RESULT OF TRIAL							REMARKS
					Rejected, compromised or dismissed without inquiry.	Tried.		Under trial at the close of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year	Total number under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, escaped or were transferred.	Under trial at the close of the year.	
Class I Offences against the State, public tranquility & c.	cognizable	0	25	25	8	13	4	0	50	50	15	31	1	3	* Of this number 321 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off in default, while 764 only were tried of whom 391 or 51.1 percent were convicted.
	non-cognizable	2	22	24	6	14	4	2	25	27	9	12	0	6	
Class II Serious offences against person.	cognizable	8	49	57	19	30	8	9	62	71	30	27	0	14	
	non-cognizable	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Class III Serious offences against person & property	cognizable	5	14	19	5	10	4	14	42	56	13	21	12	10	
	non-cognizable	2	23	25	12	10	3	1	26	27	1	18	0	8	
Class IV Minor offences against person.	cognizable	3	27	30	16	10	4	7	27	34	16	11	0	7	
	non-cognizable	6	240	246	163	72	11	6	230	236	64	155	0	17	
Class V Minor offences against property.	cognizable	14	264	278	86	167	25	21	326	347	111	202	7	27	
	non-cognizable	11	153	164	103	54	7	14	143	157	30	124	0	3	
Class VI Other offences.	cognizable	1	30	31	7	24	0	0	38	38	23	15	0	0	
	non-cognizable	6	179	185	106	73	6	12	151	163	79	77	0	7	
Total cognizable		31	409	440	141	254	45	51	545	596	208	307	20	61	
Total non-cognizable		27	618	645	390	224	31	35	576	611	183	387	0	41	
GRAND TOTAL :		**58**	**1,027**	**1,085**	**531**	**478**	**76**	**86**	**1,121**	**1,207***	**391**	**694**	**20**	**102**	

APPENDIX - II

Statement of criminal cases in which British subjects were concerned for the year 1904-1905

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES		Cases pending from the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases in which complainants were British subjects.	Cases in which both parties were British subjects.	CASES IN WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE BRITISH SUBJECTS												REMARKS
							Cases pending from the previous year	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases disposed of		Cases pending at the close of the year.	Persons under trial at the close of the previous year.	Persons brought to trial during the year	Total number of persons under trial	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, or escaped &.	Under trial at the close of the year.	
										Rejected, compromised or dismissed without enquiry	Tried									
Class I Offences against the State & c.	cognizable	0	13	13	1	6	0	12	12	5	5	2	0	15	15	6	8	0	1	* Of this number 104 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off in default, while 179 only were tried of whom 104 or 58.1 percent were convicted.
	non-cognizable	0	7	7	0	1	0	7	7	3	3	1	0	10	10	3	5	0	2	
Class II Serious offences against person.	cognizable	4	17	21	3	10	4	14	18	7	7	4	5	13	18	8	6	0	4	
	non-cognizable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Class III Serious offences against person & property	cognizable	3	7	10	0	2	3	7	10	3	4	3	9	24	33	8	6	12	7	
	non-cognizable	0	7	7	0	2	0	7	7	2	4	1	0	14	14	1	6	0	7	
Class IV Minor offences against person.	cognizable	0	11	11	1	7	0	10	10	6	3	1	0	11	11	4	4	0	3	
	non-cognizable	1	63	64	16	23	1	47	48	31	14	3	0	45	45	9	31	0	5	
Class V Minor offences against property.	cognizable	6	111	117	14	53	6	97	103	29	65	9	8	112	120	47	62	5	6	
	non-cognizable	5	60	65	14	32	5	46	51	36	14	1	4	32	36	4	31	0	1	
Class VI Other offences.	cognizable	0	7	7	0	2	0	7	7	1	6	0	0	8	8	1	7	0	0	
	non-cognizavle	1	56	57	9	27	1	47	48	30	17	1	1	25	26	13	13	0	0	
Total cognizable		13	166	179	19	80	13	147	160	51	90	19	22	183	205	74	93	17	21	
Total non-cognizable		7	193	200	39	85	7	154	161	102	52	7	5	126	131	30	86	0	15	
GRAND TOTAL		**20**	**359**	**379**	**58**	**165**	**20**	**301**	**321**	**153**	**142**	**26**	**27**	**309**	**336***	**104**	**179**	**17**	**36**	

APPENDIX - III

Statement of Extradition Cases for 1904-1905

Name of Courts	Nature of cases	Number of persons against whom warrants were applied for	Number of persons arrested and surrendered	Number of persons who appeared of their own accord	Number at large at the close of the year	RESULT		Pending trial	REMARKS
						Convicted	Acquitted oR discharged		
Sudder Magistrate's Court	Theft	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	(a) The extradition of this person was applied for under section 12 of the Indian Extradition Act., to be made over to this State for undergoing his sentence.
	Abduction	4	1	2	1	1	0	2	
	Criminal breach of trust by a servent	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	Causing hurt for the purpose of extorting confession	1	0	1 (a)	0	0	0	0	(b) Attendance of these accused persons is no longer required.
Sonamura Magistracy	Theft of reserved sal trees	8	2	3	3 (b)	4	1	0	(c) The case against three of these accused persons was certified to be tried at the British court.
	Theft	5	0	0	5(c)	0	0	0	
Belonia magistracy	Theft	10	2	0	8(d)	0	2	0	(d) Attendance of seven of these accused persons is no longer required.
	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servent from his duty	6	0	0	6(e)	0	0	0	(e) The case against these accused persons was certified to be tried at the British court.
Khowai Magistracy	Wrongful confinement and extortion	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	(f) These two accused persons escaped from the custody of the State Police on their way to the trying court.
Udaipur Magistracy	Theft	5	2(f)	0	3	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	**43**	**9**	**6**	**28**	**7**	**3**	**2**	

APPENDIX - IV

Statement of Civil suits (original) for the year 1904-1905

COURTS	Suits pending from the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Rejected or dismissed in default.	Withdrawn with leave or compromised.	Decreed on admission of *exparte*.	CONTESTED		Total disposed of.	Pending	REMARKS
							Judgement for plaintiff.	Judgement for defendant.			
Agartala Dewani Adalat	28	506	534	114	4	205	112	57	492	42	
Sonamura Ditto.	5	108	113	28	6	43	13	9	99	14	
Udaipur Ditto.	11	80	91	18	7	37	3	5	70	21	
Belonia Ditto.	11	59	70	10	9	23	20	1	63	7	
Kailashahar Ditto.	45	157	202	40	7	25	53	21	146	56	
Khowai Ditto.	4	14	18	4	0	4	7	1	16	2	
Dharmanagar Ditto.	11	79	90	31	2	17	9	9	68	22	
TOTAL	**115**	**1,003**	**1,118**	**245**	**35**	**354**	**217**	**103**	**954**	**164**	

APPENDIX - V

Jail Statement for the year 1904-1905

NAME OF JAILS	Rank of officer in charge.	Number of prisoners at the close of the year.	Average daily number	Sick in hospital	Cured	Died	Remaining under treatment	REMARKS
Agartala Jail	State Physician	46	42.94	139	134	1	4	
Sonamura Jail	Divisional officer	2	2.32	14	14	0	0	
Belonia Jail	Ditto	2	.07	2	2	0	0	
Kailashahar Jail	Ditto	8	.09	3	3	0	0	
Khowai Jail	Ditto	1	.54	4	4	0	0	
Dharmanagar jail	Ditto	0	.04	10	10	0	0	
Udaipur Jail	Ditto	7	.92	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	**66**	**46.92**	**172**	**167**	**1**	**4**	

APPENDIX - VI

Education Return for 1904-1905

NAMES OF DIVISIONS	No. of Schools			Students			Race of Students									Average daily attendance of students		Remarks regarding progress
												Bengali						
	For boys	For girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Thakurs	Manipuris	Tripuras	Reangs	Kukis	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Others	Boys	Girls	
1. Sadar Division	38	1	39	1,429	98	1,527	101	253	208	0	0	471	464	11	19	1,086.38	56	
2. Kailashahar ,,	9	3	12	412	37	449	0	225	0	0	0	171	53	0	0	320.76	31.06	
3. Sonamura ,,	13	1	14	570	15	585	2	0	27	0	0	87	468	0	1	374.75	11.06	
4. Belonia ,,	12	0	12	605	5	610	0	0	0	12	0	375	222	0	1	402.89	4.3	
5. Khowai ,,	8	0	8	56	3	59	0	32	20	0	0	7	0	0	0	42.1	1.2	
6. Dharmanagar ,,	13	0	13	328	8	336	0	104	0	0	0	162	63	0	7	250.25	6.68	
7. Udaipur ,,	6	0	6	160	1	161	0	21	0	18	15	23	61	0	23	119.75	1.13	
TOTAL :	**99**	**5**	**104**	**3,560**	**167**	**3,727**	**103**	**635**	**255**	**30**	**15**	**1,296**	**1,331**	**11**	**51**	**2,596.88**	**111.43**	

APPENDIX - VII

Medical Return for the year 1904-1905

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES	Total number of outdoor patients treated during the year.	NUMBER OF INDOOR PATIENTS TREATED IN THE ATTACHED HOSPITALS				Number of surgical operations performed	NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED DURING THE YEAR			REMARKS
		Total number of indoor patients admitted	RESULT		Under treatment at the close of the year		Successfully	Unsuccessfully	Total	
			Cured	Died						
1. Agartala Charitable Dispensary	19,535	196	171	16	9	497	751	30	781	
2. Old Agartala ,, ,,	3,649	0	0	0	0	67	21	13	34	
3. Bishalgarh ,, ,,	716	0	0	0	0	8	364	26	390	
4. Sonamura ,, ,,	2,105	7	7	0	0	43	735	57	792	* In former years the in-patients of the different jail hospitals and military guardposts were included in this statement. They have been left out this year.
5. Belonia ,, ,,	2,471	2	2	0	0	40	832	52	884	
6. Kailashahar ,, ,,	1,967	0	0	0	0	25	842	56	898	
7. Kamalpur ,, ,,	1,491	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	
8. Khowai ,, ,,	2,865	0	0	0	0	14	439	45	484	
9. Dharmanagar ,, ,,	1,345	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	
10. Udaipur ,, ,,	1,149	20	20	0	0	9	249	8	257	
TOTAL :	**37,293**	***225**	**200**	**16**	**9**	**728**	**4,233**	**287**	**4,520**	

APPENDIX - VIII

Military Statement for 1904-1905

NAMES OF OFFICES AND COMPANIES	RANK												RACE									
														Bengali								
	Colonel	Major	Subadar Major	Subadar	Jamadar	Havildar Major	Havildar	Amaldar or Naik	Bugle Major	Head Bugler	Bugler	Sepoy	Thakur	Hindu	Muslalman	Gurkha	Assami	Hindustani	Tripuri & Manipuri	Christian	Total	REMARKS
Thakur Mohimchandra Deb Barman Colonel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Brindaban Sukul Subadar and his Company	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	50	0	1	16	7	4	20	7	2	57	
Ambhu Sing Subadar and Bashudeb Missir Subadar and their Company	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	50	0	1	16	8	2	16	8	5	56	
Angu Sing Subadar and his Company	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	0	0	1	50	0	5	14	14	7	16	6	0	62	
Dirgha Lal Sing Subadar and his Company	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	5	0	0	1	50	0	0	18	19	2	15	5	3	62	
Chamu Sing Subadar Major and his Company	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	5	1	0	1	80	1	5	18	17	1	20	31	0	93	
Lachmi Narain Bhaja Jamadar and his Company	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	51	
TOTAL :	**1**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**16**	**20**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**327**	**2**	**12**	**82**	**116**	**16**	**87**	**57**	**10**	**382**	

REPORT

ON THE

General Administration

OF

THE TIPPERA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1316 T.E.
(1906-1907 A.D.)

AGARTALA

PRINTED BY ISHAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARJEE

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1317 T.E.

NO. $\frac{2107}{40-19}$

To

His Highness The Bishama-Samara-Bijayee Pancha Srijukta

RADHAKISHORE DEB BARMAN MANIKYA BAHADUR

Maharaja of Tippera

Dated, Agartala, the 21st August, 1907.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the report on the General Administration of the Tippera State for the year 1316 T.E. corresponding to 1906-07.

For nearly ten months of the year the administration was in the hands of the late Minister, Babu Ramanimohan Chatterjee M.A., who generally acted on the lines of policy followed in the previous years. Among the many important matters to which his attention was directed the following may be specially mentioned :-

1. Reorganisation of the Courts of Justice in the State.
2. Settlement of the unsettled lands in the Zemindaries.
3. Raising of a loan for paying up the old liabilities of the State.

The present report differs, in some points, from its predecessors, as the suggestions conveyed in the Political Agent's letter No. 456p of the 20th September, 1906 have been followed as far as possible.

I have the honour to be,
YOUR HIGHNESS'S
most obedient and faithful servant,

Minister

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE TIPPERA STATE

FOR

1316 T.E. (1906-07)

CHAPTER I - GENERAL AND POLITICAL

1. **Area and population :** The State has an area of 4,086 square miles and according to the last census, a population of 1,73,325 persons of whom 75,781 are Tripuras, 12,851 Manipuris, 15,072 Bengali Hindus, 44,617 Bengali Mahomedans, 7,547 Kukis and 17,457 of other castes.

2. **Revenue :** The gross revenue of the State for 1316 T.E., corresponding to 1906-07, was Rs. 8,08,616 and that of the attached Zemindaries Rs. 8,00,781. The average revenue of the former for the past 5 years was Rs. 7,65,059 and that of the latter Rs. 8,66,693.

3. **Tribute or Government Revenue :** The State pays no tribute. For the Zemindaries the sum of Rs. 2,29,856 is paid as revenue and cesses.

4. **Ruling Chief :** His Highness the Pancha-Sreejukta Bishama-Samara-Bejoyee Raja Radhakishore Deb Barman Manikya Bahadur ascended the *Gadi* in 1306 T.E., corresponding to A.D. 1897. His Highness is aged 50 years and belongs to the Khatriya caste. The Jubaraj Birendrakishore Deb Barman Goswami Bahadur, the eldest son of His Highness by the second *Isvari*, is the heir to the *Gadi.*

5. **Marriage in the Raj Family :** The only noticeable event of the year in the Raj Family was the marriage of His Highness's granddaughter Sreemati Bhanuprabha Debi with a son of the late Rana Padamjung Bahadur of Allahabad.

6. **Administrative changes :** Babu Ramanimohan Chatterjee, M.A. Collector of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation who on my retirement in November 1905, was appointed Minister of the State went back to the service of the Corporation in February last when I was recalled and replaced in charge of the office of the Minister.

7. **Administration :** For administrative convenience the State has been divided into seven

divisions :- Sadar, Sonamura, Kailashahar, Belonia, Udaipur, Khowai and Dharmanagar. Each of these divisions is under the control of an officer who is called the Divisional Officer. He excercises the powers of a Magistrate and Collector or Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Collector according to the extent and importance of his charge. He also exercises the functions of a Munsiff and a Registrar of deeds. Each division is again subdivided into *Tehsil* circles for the collection of revenue and each of these circles is placed in charge of a Tehsildar who is directly subordinate to the Collector. The chief control lies with the Minister whose office is at Agartala and is composed of several departments.

8. **Sansar :** The work of the *Sansar* i.e. the Household Department is conducted by an officer of high rank, who, in important matters, has to take instructions from the Minister.

9. **Political :** Formerly there was attached to His Highness's court at Agartala a local Political Agent who was a member either of the civil or of the military service. This arrangement was altered in 1878 when the Magistrate of Tippera was appointed *Ex-officio* Political Agent of the State and a native member of the Provincial Service, Executive Branch, was posted at Agartala as Assistant Political Agent. In 1890, the Assistant Political Agent having been appointed by the late Maharaja as his Minister, his post was for sometime kept in abeyance and then abolished. The *Ex-officio* Political Agent visits the State occasionally and carries on correspondance with the Minister's office or with His Highness according to necessity.

CHAPTER - II

LAND ADMINISTRATION

10. Survey : No original Survey operations were carried on during 1316 T.E. But the work of resurvey and resettlement was done to a considerable extent at a cost of Rs. 6,035. The quantity of land estimated to be surveyed in each division and the quantity actually surveyed will be known from the subjoined table :-

NAMES OF DIVISIONS	Estimated quantity of lands for survey			Quantity of lands actually surveyed			REMARKS
	Taluki land land	Khas mehal	Total	Taluki land land	Khas mehal	Total	
1. Sadar Division	27	501	528	-	472	472	
2. Sonamura Division	116	60	176	-	38	38	
3. Kailashahar Division	1,362	133	1,495	1,033	122	1,155	
4. Belonia Division	63	311	374	36	116	152	
5. Dharmanagar Division	413	164	577	566	386	952	
6. Khowai Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Udaipur Division	-	171	171	-	171	171	
TOTAL :	**1,981**	**1,340**	**3,321**	**1,635**	**1,305**	**2,940**	

11. Settlement : Permanent settlement of cultivated lands are not usually granted. During the year, however , two such settlements covering a small area of 5 *drones* were given for an annual revenue of Rs. 47. *Jotedari* resettlement of cultivated lands was made of a total area of 801 *drones* for Rs. 11,194 by which an actual increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,781 was obtained. Settlements of all kinds effected during the year and the amount of revenue thereby secured are shewn in the statement given below :

Nature of settlement	1315 T.E.		1316 T.E.		REMARKS
	Area in drones	Jama in whole rupees	Area in drones	Jama in whole rupees	
I. Permanent *taluki* settlements of waste lands	1,476	7,372	691	4,978	
II. Permanent *taluki* settlements of cultivated lands	-	-	5	47	
III. *Jotedari* resettlements of cultivated lands	494	8,907	801	11,194	
IV. *Jotedari* settlements of waste lands	1,189	8,565	928	6,666	
TOTAL :	**3,159**	**24,844**	**2,425**	**22,885**	

12. Rates of rent in raiyatwari settlement : The average *jama* secured per kani in the resettlement of cultivated jote lands was annas 14 against Re.1 annas 2 of the previous year. The decrease was due to the condition of the lands which were generally of inferior quality compared with the lands which had come under similar settlement in the previous year. In respect, however, of waste lands, the highest rate per kani in raiyatwari settlements was Rs. 2 and annas 12, and the lowest, annas 2 ; the maximum and the minimum rates for the previous year were Re. 1 and annas 4.

13. Nature of settlement : The jama on resettlement was such as the tenants could easily bear. No complaints were received from any quarter against the assessment which in most cases was made with the consent of the tenants, full consideration being always paid to the quality of the soil and the probable prices of the expected quite suitable.

14. Land revenue demand : The total land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 2,58,758 as against Rs. 2,51,518 of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 7,240 in the demand was due to the fact that the revenue of certain taluks and Khas mehals had become due after the expiration of the rent-free period and that some increase of jama was effected by resettlement in the previous year. The total arrear demand on account of land revenue at the beginning of

the year was Rs. 2,11,315. A considerable portion of this amount has been found on enquiry to be irrecoverable and will have to be written off.

15. Coercive measures : No coercion of any kind was exercised in respect of collection of revenue and no noticeable complaint was heard from any rent-payer. If the system of collection of arrears of revenue by issuing certificates upon defaulters be taken to be a coercive measure, that too was taken advantage of very cautiously. The total number of certificates issued during the year was only 990 against 2,436 of the previous year.

16. Alienation : In the year under report a Khas mehal with an annual revenue of Rs. 1,425-5-0 was made a rent -free tenure and given as a dowry to Srimati Bhanuprabha Debi, His Highness's granddaughter, on the occasion of her marriage.

17. Boundary : The long pending boundary question in connection with Bedrabad in Noakhali was settled during the year under report. Regarding the eastern and the south-eastern boundary of the State a reply was received in the year from the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the representation addressed by this Administration in 1315 T.E. It is to be regretted that the representation has produced no result.

18. Tuccavi advances : Tuccavi advances to the extent of Rs. 800 were given to the hill people for the purchase of cattle and implements of agriculture with very satisfactory results. It is reported that no portion of the money thus advanced is unrealisable. The total amount of such advances made since the Tuccavi law was passed in 1310 T.E. is Rs. 7,440.

19. Other advances : Besides the above, Rs. 9,377 was advanced during the year under report to the distressed people in different parts of the State for the purchase of food grains. Of this amount Rs. 5,546 was recovered within the year.

CHAPTER - III

PROTECTION

I. LEGISLATION

20. Laws and Regulations : In conducting judicial work the officers concerned are guided where there is no specified law in the land, by the principles of the laws and regulations in force in British Territory, though they have no been formally adopted here by any Act of the Durbar. The officers are also guided by the principles of equity. During the year under report a law was passed about the constitution of the courts, both civil and criminal. Appendix I is a list of the principal laws and regulations of the State.

II. MILITARY

21. Strength and Expenditure : The ordinary force consists of 330 men of all ranks. Owing, however, to desertion, death, and dismissal the number at the end of the year was 226.

The vacancies, in all cases were not filled up in view of a scheme of reorganisation which has since obtained His Highness's sanction. Of the 226 persons mentioned above 88 were stationed at the divisional headquarters and at the two outposts at Udaipur and Saidabari where they were chiefly employed in guarding the treasuries and keeping the peace of the localities. The remaining 138 persons were kept at Sadar where they also had principally to do guard duties. The men were armed with rifles and muzzle-loading guns and were regularly drilled. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 29,961 as against Rs. 33,961 of the previous year.

22. The new scheme of reorganisation : According to the scheme of reorganisation, mentioned above, a fully equipped force of 200 men with the requisite number of officers will be kept at Sadar and maintained at the normal standard of efficiency by regular training, the work of guarding the treasuries being given to an extra force of 80 to 100 men, as the exigencies of the State may demand. These men, it is proposed, should be turn be transferred temporarily to Sadar for training, their places being filled up for the time by men of the Sadar staff.

III. POLICE

23. Police force and ratio to population and area : The Police force, as will be seen from Appendix IV, consistted of a Superintendent, 6 Inspectors, 28 Darogas or Sub-Inspectors, 36 Naib Darogas, 25 Head Constables, 26 Writer Constables, 308 Constables and 56 Chowkidars or village Policemen. The total strength including the Chowkidars was thus 486. The ratio of the Police to population, therefore, was 1 to every 356 persons and that to area 1 to every 8.4 square miles.

24. Measures for improvement : Attempts are being made to improve the tone and efficiency of the Police by employing men of education in the service. During the year under report a vacancy in the rank of Inspectors was filled up by a graduate of the Calcutta University and four vacancies in the rank of Sub-Inspectors by under graduates, while Babu Jogesh Chandra Dutt B.A., an Inspector, has been sent to the Dacca Police Training School where he is receiving instruction in the Assistant Superintendent's class. Of the total number of men and officers 372 or 76.54 per cent can read and write. A Punjabi Drill Instructor who has been employed since 1315 T.E. is satisfactorily training the constables in drilling. The constables are ordinarily armed with lathies ; there is, however, a stock of muzzle-loading guns for their use when necessary.

25. Village Police : The village Policemen viz. the Chowkidar's have the charge of carrying the Dak from station to station in addition to their duty of assisting the regular Police in the detection and prevention of crime. They are paid out of the State Treasury and do not hold any service tenure.

26. Working of the Police : The work of the Police was on the whole satisfactory. The percentage of conviction of the accused sent up for trial was larger, and the amount of stolen property recovered was proportionally greater than in the previous year, as will be seen from Appendices V & VI.

27. Rewards and punishment : During the year under report a constable was judicially tried on a charge of rioting and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month, and 25 officers and men were departmentally punished, 6 being dismissed from service and 19 fined, degraded or suspended, while 7 persons were rewarded in various ways.

28. Expenditure : The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 50,082 against Rs. 54,567 of the previous year when the establishment was divided into two bodies, one for Police work and the other for Revenue work - an arrangement which was necessarily somewhat more costly.

29. Late Superintendent of police : Babu Anandamohan Guha, an Inspector of the Bengal police, the loan of whose services was obtained in 1904 and who was employed as Superintendent of police in the State, reverted to his former post about the close of the year under report.

IV. JUSTICE.

30. Courts : There was althogether 12 courts of justice in the State, exercising both civil and criminal jurisdiction viz., the Khas Appellate Court or the Highest Court of Appeal, the Appellate and Sessions Court and 10 courts of original jurisdiction. Of the last, 3 are at Sadar, 2 at Belonia, and one at the headquarters station of each of the other 5 divisions.

31. **Reorganisation of the courts :** During the year under report, the Appellate Courts have been reorganised and for the speedy disposal of petty cases provision has been made to invest the courts of original jurisdiction with the powers of trying summarily certain classes of petty offences and suits for money and moveables up to the value of Rs.50.

32. The First Appellate Court : In order to reduce the number of unnecessary appeals, the First Appellate Court which is at present presided over by a retired Subordinate Judge of Bengal has been vested with the powers of exercising final jurisdiction in appeals arising out of suits for money and moveables up to the value of Rs. 500. The practice of preferring second appeals in criminal cases has been discontinued, while the provisions as to criminal motions have been kept intact.

33. The Khas Appellate Court. : The Khas Appellate Court has been converted into a council of judicial members whose decision is final in all cases, civil or criminal, except in the case of a capital sentence where confirmation by His Highness is necessary.

34. Criminal cases before the original courts : With the balance at the close of the preceding year the total number of cases for disposal before the several original courts was 1,246 against 1,307 of the previous year, as shewn in the following table :-

Description of offences.	1315 T.E.	1316 T.E.
Offences against the State and public tranquility.	68	94
Offences against person	372	332
Offences against property	612	605
Other offences	255	215
TOTAL :	**1,307**	**1,246**

35. Result of the cases : The number of persons actually brought to trial within the year was 1,230 against 1,415 in the previous year. Of the former, 425 were arrested by the police, 176 were brought up on warrants,529 appeared on summons, 93 surrendered voluntarily, and 7 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrate. With the number pending at the close of the preceding year the total number for trial during the year under report was 1,326 against 1,517 of whom 452 were discharged without trial, 364 were acquitted, 404 convicted, 15 were committed or referred to the Court of Sessions, 9 died, escaped or were transferred while 82 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted,146 were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment extending from less than a month to above 5 years, 7 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and 255 to fine only. The number actually tried was 783 against 982 and the percentage of conviction was 52.6 against 45.82 of the previous year.

36. Case concerning British subjects : Of the 1,246 cases for disposal during the year, the number of cases in which British subjects were concerned was 408. The figures for the preceding year were respectively 1,307 and 414. Of the 408 cases, 192 were cognisable and 216 non-cognisable. In 68 cases British subjects were the complainants, in 192 cases they were the accused, and in 148 cases both the accused and the complainants were British subjects. So altogether there were 340 cases against British subjects. The number of persons actually brought to trial was 322 of whom 126 were convicted, 174 acquitted or discharged, 5 died or escaped, and 17 remained under trial at the close of the year.

37. Extradition cases : Under the Indian Extradition Act applications were made for the arrest of 52 persons of whom only 11 were arrested and surrendered and 3 appeared of there own accord or were subsequently arrested within this territory, as will be seen from Appendix IX. Of the said 14 persons, 4 were convicted, 5 acquitted or discharged, and 5 remained under trial at the close of the year.

38. Sessions cases : There were altogether 12 cases for disposal before the Court of session all of which were disposed of excepting one committed just before the year closed. The 11 cases involved 15 persons 8 of whom were convicted and 7 acquitted. They were of the following description :-

Murder	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	2
Dacoity with murder	1
Counterfeiting coin	1
Mischief by fire	1
Using counterfeit coin	1
Using false documents	1
Cheating	1
Kidnapping	1
TOTAL	**11**

39. Criminal appeals : There were altogether 122 appeals before the Appellate Court and 60 before the Khas Appellate Court. They were disposed of as follows :-

How disposed of	Appellate Court	Khas Appellate Court
Rejected	11	21
Judgement of the lower court confirmed ...	54	10
Do modified ...	19	12
Do received ...	30	5
Proceedings quashed ...	2	2
Further enquiry ordered	1	5
Pending	5	5
TOTAL ...	**122**	**60**

40. It will thus be seen that the appeals were wholly or partially unsuccessful in 72 percent of the cases before the Appellate and 86 percent of the cases before the Khas Appellate Court- results for which credit is due to the courts appeals against.

41. Civil suits before the original courts :- With the 168 cases pending from the preceding year and 1,241 new institutions there were, as shewn in Appendix XI, altogether 1,409 suits before the civil courts of original jurisdiction. Of these the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 272 ; the rest were dealt with as follows :-

Disposed of exparte ...	334
Admitted and compromised ...	166
Struck off the file ...	230
Otherewise disposed of...	407
TOTAL :	**1,137**

Of these 1,137 cases,494 were tried by the Subordinate Judge at Agartala and the rest by the different Munsiffs at the divisional headquarters.

42. Nature and value of suits : The average time taken by each case for disposal was 2 months and 10 days; the total money value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs.81,410 which gives an average of Rs. 65 per case. Of the 1,241 new suits of the year, 236 related to landed property, 679 were for money transactions and 326 were miscellaneous cases. The value of 133 suits could not be estimated; of the remainder,929 suits were under Rs.100, 159 above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500, 17 above. Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000 and 3 above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.

43. Execution of decrees : As shewn in Appendix XII, there were in all 668 applications for the execution of decrees, valued at Rs.74,362, including 160 cases pending since the previous year with a money value of Rs. 32,417. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 538 of the value of Rs.53,840.

44. Civil appeals : There were 131 appeals for disposal before the First Appellate Court including 1 pending since the previous year (Appendix XIII). Of these 13 reminded undisposed of at the close of the year and 118 were dealt with as follows :-

Decisions of the lower courts confirmed			...	62
Do	Do	reversed	...	37
Do	Do	amended	...	7
Cases remanded for trial	...	....	...	10
Compromised or otherwise disposed of			...	2
		TOTAL	**:**	**118**

45. The total money value of the appeals filed was Rs. 10,016 and the average duration of an appeal was one month and 22 days. Altogether 72 cases with a money value of Rs 11,150 came up for disposal during the year before the Final Court of appeal. These with the 18 suits pending since the previous year were dealt with in the way mentioned below, each case being disposed of in 3 months and 10 days on the average.

Decisions of the lower court confirmed				57
Do	Do	reversed	...	7
Do	Do	amended	...	8
Compromised or otherwise disposed of			...	2
Pending ...	...	....	...	16
		TOTAL :		**90**

V. PRISONS

46. Jail building : The jail building are situated in open places. They are thatched houses with raised plinths,protected all round by strong walls which in Sonamura, Kailashahar and Agartala are brick-built. In Agartala, the houses in which the prisoners sleep have each from 15 to 17 mudbeds. Everywhere the jail compounds and their surroundings are kept neat and clean.

47. Jails and prisoners : As in the previous year, there were seven jails in the State - the central jail at Agartala and a jail or lock-up at the headquarters of each of the other six divisions. The total number of prisoners in these jails at the close of the year was 48. The average daily number was 46 against 51 in the year before. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

48. Jail receipts and expenditure : The prisoners were employed in earthwork, paddy husking, gardening, weaving and in making canebaskets. They were also employed at oilmills. The total income from the sale of jail produce was Rs. 475 against Rs. 740 in the previous year. As shewn in Appendix XIV, the total cost of the jails was Rs. 5,936 which gives an average of Rs. 129 per prisoner ; the total cost in the preceding year was Rs. 5,100 with an average of Rs. 100 per head. The increase was due to the high price of articles of food which prevailed during the year.

VI. REGISTRATION

49. There were altogether seven registration officers in the State - one at each of the divisional headquarters. In all the divisions excepting the Sadar, the divisional officers do the registration work in addition to their other duties. In the Sadar, however, there is a separate Registrar. The number of deeds presented for registration during the year was 7,576 and the number registered 7,283 against 5,602 and 5,321 respectively of the previous year; altogether 81 deeds were refused, while 212 remained unregistered at the end of the year pending enquiry. The increase in the number of deeds was chiefly due to the distress that occurred in some parts of the State owing to scarcity.

50. Of the 7,576 documents presented for registration, 1,847 were deeds of mortgage, 2,713 of sale, while 1,280 were money-bonds and 1,736 miscellaneous deeds. The total money value of the documents registered was Rs. 6,35,283 against Rs. 4,08,666 of the previous year. The amount of fees realised was Rs. 7,259 against Rs. 5,057 while the total expenditure incurred was only Rs. 1,512 against Rs. 1,509.

VII. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

51. The Agartala Municipality, as in former years, was the only municipality in the State. its affairs were managed by an Honorary Chairman, the Physician-in-chief of the State, assisted by a staff consisting, of an overseer on Rs. 35 a month, a mohurer on Rs. 10 and two collecting sircars on Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 respectively. In previous years the Municipality had a salaried Vice-

chairman whose post was abolised at the beginning of the year.

52. Construction and repairs of bridges, roads, embankments, and drains are done by the public Works department. The business of the Municipality, therefore, is chiefly to look after the sweeping, watering,and lighting of the streets, and the general cleanliness of the town. During the year under report 21 tanks were cleared, and 5 tanks were reserved for the supply of drinking water. There were a few sporadic cases of cholera within the Municipality some of which proved fatal ; otherwise the general health of the town was good throughout the year.

53. The total cost of the Municipality during the year was Rs.6,240 against Rs.7,350 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the abolition of the post of the Vice-chairman and 7 Chowkidars, the work of the latter being taken up by the Police. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 689 against Rs.1,053 of the previous year.

CHAPTER - IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

I. WEATHER AND CROPS.

54. Rainfall : The total rainfall for the year under report was on the average110.14 inches against 98.97 in the previous year. The average for the past 5 years was 86.21. The greatest fall was in Belonia where it amounted to 143.06 inches ; Kailashahar came up next with 131.6 inches; the lowest record was that of Udaipur with 87.68 inches. The figures for Sadar, Sonamura, Dharmanagar, and Khowai were respectively 105.82, 99.92, 105.58 and 97.38. The rainfall was the heaviest in the month of Sravan, being 24.52 inches. The figures for Jaishtha, Ashadh, Bhadra, and Asvin were respectively 15.72, 13.89, 13.11 and 15.80.

55. Crops : The untimely rainfall at the early part of the year did severe damage to the *Aus* crop in the lowlands. Insects also appeared in some places and did further mischief. The unseasonable and heavy downpours of Asvin did considerable damage to cotton in the *Joom*, reducing its outturn to a little above 50 percent of a normal crop. The *Rabi* crops and *Boro* both suffered for want of timely rains. The yield of oilseeds, however, was good and that of jute fair. The area cultivated with jute is fast increasing in the Sonamura and the Udaipur divisions causing a proportional decrease in the rice-growing area.

56. General condition of the State and the people : The partial failure of rice crops in the plains caused by unseasonable rains, as mentioned above, would not have much told upon the general condition of the people had it not been for the widespread failure of food crops in the neighbouring districts of East Bengal which increased to a harmful degree the exports from the State. This, however, gave the people higher rates of price and thus enabled them to tide over their difficulties. Common rice was sold for Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 annas 8 a maund against Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 in the previous year.

57. Improvement as the hill-prople are, they suffered more than the people in the plains. In the beginning of the year, there was severe distress prevailing in some parts of the hills, particularly in the *Goomti* valley in the Udaipur division. Prompt relief measures were, however undertaken and local traders were induced to bring up rice from Chittagong and sell it at the centres of distress at a fixed and fair rate. Responsible officers were deputed from Sadar to thoroughly enquire into the condition of the people in the affected localities and grant relief according to their discretion. These people live by *jooming*, a primitive mode of agriculture, which among other untoward results tends to make them unsettled. For sometime past efforts are being successfully made by persuation and by the grant of *tuccavi* loans, as mentioned before in para 18 to induce them to take to plough cultivation instead, and thereby to gradually make them settled residents.

II. AGRICULTURE

58. Kashipur Farm : The year was unfavourable to agriculture, the rainfall having been heavy and generally unseasonable. The Kashipur Farm was twice inundated, once in June and again in October. These floods considerably damaged mulberry and sugarcane and totally destroyed castor, *arhor* and other minor crops.

59. Rearing of silkworm : Silkworm was reared five times during the year - the *Bombyx croesi* or *Nistari* variety three times and *Bombyx Fortunatus* twice. The total outturn of cocoons was nine maunds and thirty seers which were mostly sent for disposal to Rajshahi where they were adjusted by the Bengal Silk Company as first class cocoons, and they fetched a good price. Three other varietes of silkworm viz., Chinese, Mysore, and Endi were also reared on an experimental scale. All grew well.

60. Cost of the farm and other details : The expenditure incurred on account of the Farm was Rs.5,561 against Rs. 7,863 of the preceding year. It may be mentioned that the Farm is maintained as an educational institution and not as a commercial concern. Children of the soil are kept here as apprentices and are taught planting mulberry, rearing cocoons, reeling and weaving.To make their training attractive those who are particularly deserving are paid stipends at the rate of Rs.5 each a month. The Superintendent of the Farm is an expert in mulberry cultivation and cocoon rearing. To teach the apprentices weaving, five professional weavers are employed at salaries varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per month.

III. LABOUR AND WAGES

61. There was no very appreciable variation in the rates of wages for ordinary labour which was 5 annas a day for adult males and 4 annas a day for adult females. These were the rates for the upcountry labourers. Local labour in the plains was as difficult to be had as ever. Those that have no lands to cultivate generally find in the produce of the forests a ready and efficient means of subsistence. During the scarcity of foodgrains towards the beginning of the year, test works [illegible] [illegible]ral divisions to provide employment for the people, and a liberal scale [illegible] wages was offered [illegible] few came forward. In the Udaipur division, however, [illegible] market [illegible] found for the ordinary produces of the forest, people came

up in search of work which was found for them in cutting a path through the hills from Udiapur to Amarpur, a distance of about 10 miles.

62. For skilled labour the rates were Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 a month for carpenters, Rs.20 to Rs. 30 for masons, and Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for blacksmiths.

IV. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

63. During the year 923 families immigrated into the State and 841 emigrated from it. The newcomers were mostly people of the plains who obtained settlements of lands within this territory.The emigrants were in a majority of cases, hill-people who, as stated above, generally move in and out in search of good *joom* lands and settle temporarily were such lands are found.

V. FORESTS

64. Excepting Birendranagar there is no other specified area within the State reserved for growing valuable timber trees. But there are regulations for penalising the cutting and removal of certain classes of trees such as *Sal, Garjan* &c. *Sal* grows abundantly in the Sonamura division. It is also found in Sadar, Udaipur, Belonia, and Dharmanagar. *Nageshwar, Garjan, Agar* and other valuable trees grow in several parts of the State. Bamboo forests cover extensive areas and are a profitable source of revenue to the State.

VI. TRADE AND MANUFACTURES

65. The people of the State are purely agricultural and the trade is entirely in the hands of the people of the neighbouring districts.

66. The exports are chiefly cotton, oilseeds, jute, rice,and forest produce of various kinds such as timber, bamboo, thatching grass, canes &c. The export duties on cotton and oilseeds came up to Rs.1,00,112 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,47,035 in the previous year. Jute cultivation has only recently been introduced into the State. The cultivation is now being largely extended every year. The export of jute during the year under report is roughly estimated to be about sixty thousand maunds. The State is chiefly a rice producing country ; hence the quantity of rice annually exported into British territory is considerable. For want of any accurate statistics no definite figures can be given.

67. The imports are all from the adjacent British territory. They consist of the various articles of daily use and consumption which are sold in markets situated mostly along the border of the State.

68. The manufactures are few and are meant more for home consumption than for sale. Among them may be mentioned the dugouts or canoes built by people living high up the Goomti in the Udaipur division, and also the *Kooki poeris* (rugs), *Manipuri pachres* and *lychampis,* and *Tripura reas* — all cotton fabrics.

VII. PUBLIC WORKS

69. Expenditure : During the year under report the sum of Rs. 1,21,900 was spent in public works of various description, while Rs. 5,631 was the amount of expenditure for the office establishment at the head of which was a supervisor on Rs. 125 a month.

70. Original works :

The following is a list of new works completed or in progress during the year :-

i) Ten new tanks in different parts of the State.

ii) Ten *pucca* culverts in the town.

iii) A road from Sonamura to Bibirbazar, about 3 miles in length.

iv) An embankment along the north bank of the Howrah river from the Agency Bungalow to the Mogra road - length one mile.

v) A sluice gate over the Dholianala at Sonamura.

vi) A temple for the god Jagannath at Agartala.

vii) A bungalow near the palace.

viii) A *pucca* drain within the palace compound.

ix) A house for the outdoor dispensary in connection with the Victoria Memorial Hospital.

x) A new building near the palace for which Rs. 29,600 was paid during the year.

71. Repairs : Besides the above original works, repairs to many of the State buildings and bungalows, roads in Sadar and moffussil ; and re-excavation of 5 tanks in Sadar were done during the year.

VIII. POST OFFICE

72. There is an Imperial Post office at Agartala subordinate to the Post office at Comilla. Within easy reach of almost all the divisional headquarters of the State there are Post offices in British territory by which divisional stations are served. Correspondance is going on with the Imperial Postal authorities with the view of improving the condition of the postal arrangement of the State ; as a result 3 post offices have, since the close of the year, been opened within His Highness's territory - one at Sonamura, one at Udaipur, and one at Belonia. Further facilities are expected to be obtained.

CHAPTER - V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

I. REVENUE

73. The following Statement shows the gross revenue for the year as compared with the previous year :-

Sl. No	HEADS OF REVENUE	1315 T.E.	1316 T.E.	As compared with 1315 T.E.		REMARKS
				Increase	Decrease	
1.	Land Revenue	2,44,933	2,54,682	9,749	-	
2.	Family tax in the hills	40,415	35,472	-	4,943	
3.	Toll on forest produce	2,54,149	2,60,376	6,227	-	
4.	Do. Do. on the Feni River	3,964	2,325	-	1,639	
5.	Tax on cotton and oilseeds	1,47,035	1,00,112	-	46,923	
6.	Elephant & buffalo grazing mehal...	7,713	7,401	-	312	
7.	Reserved *Sal* trees	3,112	1,800	-	312	
8.	Royalty on elephants caught	2,220	8,299	6,079	-	
9.	Kazai Mehal	1,262	1,390	128	-	
10.	Excise	9,420	8,930	-	490	
11.	Stamps and Court-fees	36,628	40,641	4,013	-	
12.	Law and justice (Fines)	3,598	3,427	-	171	
13.	Process fees	7,112	7,062	-	50	
14.	Adda Mehal	12,749	13,698	949	-	
15.	Registration	5,057	7,259	2,202	-	
16.	Jail	740	475	-	265	
17.	Cattle pounds	3,790	4,011	221	-	
18.	Thatching grass Mehal	7,517	8,186	669	-	
19.	Khotgari Mehal.....	2,397	1,842	-	555	
20.	Rents of markets.....	4,154	4,893	739	-	
21.	Nazars.....	11,322	13,081	1,759	-	
22,	Miscellaneous.....	22,935	23,254	319	-	
	TOTAL :	**8,32,222**	**8,08,616**	**33,054**	**56,660**	Net increase 23,606

75. Land Revenue - increase was due to collection of arrears and to resettlement : Family Tax in the hills— decrese was owing to the poor yield of cotton in the hills : Toll on forest produce — increase was due to the *rehan* or security deposit obtained from the *Goomti Ghat* resettlement : Cotton and oilseeds — decrease was chiefly ascribable to partial failure of the cotton crop: Kheda - increse was attributable to the fact that the elephants caught in Belonia in the previous year were sold late in the season and the sale proceeds were credited to the account of the year under report. Stamps - increase was due to the increase in money transactions amongst the people caused by general scarcity which also contributed to the increase of revenue under the head of Registration.

II. FINANCIAL

76. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure for 1316 T.E. as compared with 1315 T.E. :-

Receipts	1315 T.E.	1316 T.E.	Expenditure	1315 T.E.	1316 T.E.	REMARKS
1. Opening balance:			1. General Administration charges :-			
i) State	1,72,231	2,09,865	a) State	2,24,904	2,18,545	
ii) Zemindaries	1,94,298	2,13,637	b) Zemindaries :			
			i) Cost of management	1,10,466	1,04,216	
Total :	**3,66,529**	**4,23,502**	ii) Cost of litigation	1,23,266	85,225	
			Total :	**4,58,636**	**4,07,986**	
			2. Revenue and Taxes on account of the Zemindaries	2,29,856	2,34,093	
			3. Public Works :			
			a) State	1,10,486	1,27,531	
			b) Zemindaries	20,914	65,399	
			Total :	**1,31,400**	**1,92,930**	
			4. Municipality	7,350	6,240	
			5. Education :-			
			a) State	48,862	46,175	
			b) Zemindaries	4,430	6,748	
			Total :	**53,292**	**52,923**	
2. Income :			6. Medical :-			
i) State	8,32,222	8,08,616	a) State	33,738	32,097	
ii) Zemindaries	8,45,099	8,00,781	b) Zemindaries	6,077	5,261	
			Total :	**39,815**	**37,358**	
Total :	**16,77,321**	**16,09,781**	7. Survey and Settlement :-			
			a) State	3,878	6,035	
			b) Zemindaries	7,060	11,154	
			Total :	**10,938**	**17,189**	
			8. Agriculture :-			
			State	8,385	9,196	
			9. Religious Expenses			
			a) State	52,297	38,567	
			b) Zemindaries	4,421	4,541	
			Total :	**56,718**	**43,108**	

Receipts	1315 T.E.	1316 T.E.	Expenditure	1315 T.E.	1316 T.E.	REMARKS
3. Law charges recovered :			10. Sultanat :-			
Zemindaries	43,713	36,773	State	28,384	21,677	
			11. Purchase of landed Tenures :-			
			Zemindaries	2,490	18,368	
			12. Ordinary *Sansar* charges			
			a) Ordinary expenses on account of His Highness, the Jubaraj Bahadur and other members of His Highness's family, and His Highness's *Nij tahbil* (Privy Purse)	2,06,520	1,94,874	
			b) Other branches of the Raj family	84,155	79,843	
			c) Thakurs	38,766	27,045	
			d) *Sansar* office establishment	7,964	8,578	
			e) Electric Light	16,833	28,949	
			f) Marriage in the Raj family	-	34,354	
			g) Miscellaneous	14,022	19,159	
			Total :	**3,68,260**	**3,92,802**	
4. Refunds and compensation for lands aquired :			13. Pension :			
			a) State	7,911	11,498	
			b) Zemindaries	2,586	2,962	
Zemindaries	-	2,008	**Total :**	**10,497**	**14,460**	
			14. Charity	33,713	18,659	
			15. Expenses on account of the journeys of His Highness, the Jubaraj Bahadur, and Kumar Brojendra Kishore Deb Barman to Calcutta, Comilla and other places	48,220	51,334	
5. Deposits :-			16. Liabilities liquidated and repayment of deposits	3,04,778	1,89,049	
i) State	18,460	7,008	17. Payment of Interests	10,223	14,076	
ii) Zamindaries	3,678	2,848	18. Miscellaneous :			
			a) State	21,181	4,485	
Total :	**22,138**	**9,856**	b) Zemindaries	7,063	11,857	
			Total :	**28,244**	**16,342**	
6. Loans :-			Closing balance :-			
Zemindaries	1,45,000	25,000	a) State			
			In cash	1,50,948	1,45,736	
			In bonds and advances	58,917	86,323	
			b) Zemindaries			
			In cash	1,28,286	53,588	
			In bonds and advances	85,351	83,099	
			Total :	**4,23,502**	**3,68,746**	
GRAND TOTAL :	**22,54,701**	**21,06,536**	**GRAND TOTAL :**	**22,54,701**	**21,06,536**	

77. It will be seen that the total receipts of the year from the State and the Zemindaries were Rs. 16,48,178 while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,37,790. The excess of expenditure over the collections amounting to Rs. 89,612 was met out of the surplus of the previous year which amounted to Rs. 4,23,502. The total balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,68,746; *viz*. Rs. 1,99,324 cash and Rs. 1,69,422 in loans and advances.

78. Such of the variations under the different heads of revenue as are noticeable have already been explained above in para 75. The principal variations under expenditure are accounted for below.

79. (1) Administration charges : The decrease in the State was due to the reduction effected in the establishment charges, and in the Zemindaries, to the retirement of Mr. C.W. Mcminn, Manager, in the previous year and to the abolition of the Chauddagram Submanager's office.

(2) Cost of litigation : (Zemindaries) The decrease was due to less work having had to be done during the year in respect of some big suits.

(3) Land revenue and classes : (Zemindaries) The increase was due to a portion of the land revenue for 1317 T.E. having been paid in advance.

(4) Public works : The increase in the State was mainly attributable to an amount of Rs. 36,600 having been paid for two new buildings at Agartala, and in the Zemindaries, to the larger expenditure on the new dailymarket buildings at Comilla, and on the *Goomti* and *Muhuri* embankments which were seriously damaged by floods.

(5) Survey and settlement : (State and Zemindaries) The increase was due to settlement operations having been carried on more largely during the year.

(6) Religious Expenses : (State) The expenditure for 1315 T.E. included Rs. 10,000 on account of the preceding year.

(7) Sultanat : (State) The expenditure for the previous year included the prices of a new carriage and some horses.

(8) Purchase of landed tenures : (Zemindaries) The increase was due to the purchase of some valuable *taluks* within the Zemindaries.

(9) Charity : The figures for the previous year included a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Mayo College and Rs. 5,000 to the proposed college at Ranchi.

(10) Pension : The increase was due to the grant of several superannuation pensions during the year.

(11) Sansar charges : The increase in the total *Sansar* charges was due to the expenses of a marriage of Sreemati Bhanuprabha Debi and to the increased charges for the electric installation in the palace.

80. Liabilities : The bonded debts of the State, a large portion of which is of the time of the late Maharaja, amount to over three lakhs. Nearly one half of this amount bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum, and no difficulties are felt about them ; for the remainder, the rate of interest is generally 9 percent. Difficulties are chiefly experienced with regard to the liabilities to certain firms of Calcutta and other places for work done or articles supplied. With the view of paying off the creditors, negotiations were opened during the year with the Bank of Bengal for a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for which necessary sanction has recently been obtained.

CHAPTER - VI

VITAL STATISTICS & c.

81. Dispensaries and Hospitals : There were altogether 12 Charirtable Dispensaries and Hospitals against 10 in the previous year, two new dispensaries having been opened one at Beerganj in Udaipur and the other at Loongthung in Belonia. There was a noticeable increase in the number of both outdoor and indoor patients treated in the various dispensaries and hospitals during the year, the outdoor patients being 49,601 against 45,355 and the indoor patients 510 against 396. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 658 -50 major and 608 minor, of which 46 and 459 respectively were successful. There was also an interesting and difficult case of labour successfully attended to in the Victoria Memorial Hospital.

82. Expenditure : The total expenditure in the department, as shewn in page 17 was Rs. 32,097 of which Rs. 11,480 was the cost incurred on account of the dispensaries and Rs. 5,398 on account of vaccination and the State Physician's office ; while Rs. 15,219 was the amount of the medical charges for the Raj family.

83. Victoria Memorial Hospital : The Victoria Memorial Hospital at Sadar with 40 beds in the male and 10 in the female wards was always nearly fully occupied. The State Physician assisted by a staff of one Hospital Assistant and 7 compounders and dressers carried on the work of the institution which was largely resorted to by people coming both from within and outside this territory. The number of in-patients treated in the Hospital during the year was 397 against 365 in the previous year; the total number of outdoor patients was 21,349 against 19,841. Of the indoor patients 50 were females. The female ward which owes its origin to the munificience of Her Highness Sree Sreemati Maharani Tulsibati Mahadevi, whose name it bears, has been a great boon to the people, and it is gratifying to note that Her Highness's generosity is being properly appreciated by the public. The total cost of maintaining the hospital was Rs. 6000 of which Rs. 998 was for medicines. A separate cholera ward with 6 beds was opened in connection with the hospital during the year.

84. Police cases : The Police sent up 94 cases of which 74 were for treatment and 20 for postmortem examination. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 76,62 and 14 respectively.

85. Epidemic diseases : During the year under report cholera broke out in epidemic form in some parts of the Sadar, Khowai and Udaipur divisions; but owing to the timely arrangements made for giving medical aid to the people in the affected localities, the mortality was not

large as it might otherwise have been. Small-pox also appeared in some portions of the Sadar, Belonia and Udaipur divisions, and did considerable ravage. Vaccinators and specialists were sent out from Sadar, and it was with difficulty that the progress of the epidemic was arrested. The State has up to date been quite free from plague.

86. Sanitation : During the year under report 26 tanks were cleared and 5 tanks were reserved for the supply of good drinking water to the people. There is a suitable arrangement for the drainage of the town of Agartala which has been secured from the annual floods by embankments, the Akhaura canal and the Kalapania canal carrying off the surplus water during the rains.

87. Births and deaths : The total number of births registered during the year was 720 against 790 in the previous year and that of deaths 773 against 847. The ratios of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population were, therefore, 4.1 and 4.4 respectively against 4.5 and 4.8 of the preceding year. The causes of deaths were chiefly cholera, small-pox, and fever. The Chowkidars are entrusted with the duty of reporting all births and deaths to their *thanas* where registers are kept for recording such cases.

88. Vaccination : During the year under report 30 vaccinators and one inspector were employed for vaccination in the whole State. The vaccinators were paid by fees at the rate of annas three for each successful operation in which the inspector's share was 6 pies only. Altogether 4,414 vaccination operations were performed during the year of which only 68 were unsuccessful. The work of each vaccinator was 147 operations on an average. The total charge on account of vaccination that had to be incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 328.

CHAPTER - VII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

89. Education has of late made satisfactory progress in the State. People in general have begun to recognise its advantages and the number of Primary schools or *pathsalas* has, therefore, continually increased for the last few years. From 47 in 1311 T.E. the number rose to 116 in 1316 T.E. This increase in the number of pathsalas may be taken as an index of the growing popularity of education among the lower classes, though a wider diffusion of education in the interior is much retarded by the peculiar condition of the country. The Education Department is sparing no pains in extending the village *pathsala* system, and endeavours are being made to start a *pathsala* at every convenient centre where at least 20 pupils can be found. For this purpose the inspecting staff has been strengthened and proposals have been made for introducing a system of periodical examination of the *pathsala* students and encouraging both the students and the *Gurus* by giving rewards.

90. Appendices XXII and XXIII are the Education Returns for 1316 T.E. It will be seen that the total number of schools of all classes during the year was 134 with 4,156 students against 116 schools and 4,098 students of the previous year. The average daily attendance of the pupils rose from 2986.31 to 3074.069. Of the students 3,967 were boys and 189 girls.

91. The Umakanta Academy : The Umakanta Academy at Agartala had 363 students on its rolls against 364 of the previous year. It sent up 21 studernts for the last Entrance Examination of whom 16 were sucessful; 3 passing in the 1st, 8 in the 2nd, and 5 in the 3rd division- a result which may be pronounced as very satisfactory. The first three of the sucessful candidates one of whom stood 10th in the general list, have got monthly scholarships of Rs. 12, 10 ahd 8, tenable for 2 years.

92. The total cost of maintaining the above institution and its branch at Kailashahar was Rs. 8,580 against Rs. 9,040 in the previous year. The branch school at Kailashahar is the former Entrance School in a reduced condition. It now teachers up to the 3rd class standard of an Entrance school.

93. The people of Belonia have long been asked for an Entrance school. The general condition of Belonia being, however, similar to that of Kailashahar it has been decided to raise the Belonia, Middle English school to the status of the school at Kailashahar.

94. Boarding Institutions : As in the previous year, there were three boarding establishment attached to the Umakanta Academy- one for the sons of the Thakurs of the State, one for the Bengali Hindu boys, and for the Tripura and Manipuri students. The Thakur

Boarding institution was, as before, managed by a governor and a committee of which the headmaster of the Umakanta Academy was a member. It had 23 boarders at the beginning and 28 at the close of the year.There were 3 resident teachers who helped them in the preparation of their daily lessons and also looked after their health and conduct which were on the whole good.The average cost per boarder was Rs.22-9-6 which covered the charges for their clothing, board, and tution. The total cost of the establishment was Rs.6,350 against Rs. 6,423 in the previous year.The other two boarding institutions were as before under the general supervision of the headmaster of the Academy. They had in all 27 students at the beginning of the year and 25 at its close. The students had to pay only for their board, while servents, house accommodation, medical attendance, and medicines were given free of cost.

95. Middle English School : There were 4 Middle English schools, one at the headquarters of each of the following divisions:- Sonamura, Belonia, Udaipur, and Dharmanagar. The number of students in these schools was 463 with a daily average attendance of 332.44 against 408 with a daily average of 314.88 in the previous year.

96. Higher Vernacular schools : Besides, there were two Higher Vernacular schools at Agartala, one for boys and one for girls. The latter is the Maharani Tulsibati girls' school at Agartala. The number on its rolls was 84 with a daily average attendance of 55 against 115 and 65, the number and daily average of the previous year.

97. Lower Vernacular schools : The number of Lower Vernacular schools was 8 against 7 in the previous year. The number of students and the daily average of attendance were respectively 517 and 386.61 against 557 and 401.49.

98. Primary schools : The number of Primary schools rose from 99 in 1315 T.E. to 116 during the year under report. Of this number 110 were *pathsalas* for boys and 6 exclusively for girls. In some of the *pathsalas* for boys, boys and girls read together. The number of students increased from 2,302 to 2,425 during the year.

99. Altogether 178 students from the different classes of schools were sent up for scholarship examinations; of these, 116 boys and 11 girls passed, and 18 boys and 3 girls obtained monthly stipends varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

100. Artisan School and the Sanskrit *Tol* : The Woodburn Artisan School and the Sanskrit *Tol* continued to work as before. The condition of the former, however, was not satisfactory. The number of the students fell from 25 to 13 as people did not seem inclined to send up their children for instruction unless they were given scholarships. The state of the Sanskrit *Tol* was satisfactory. There were 17 pupils against 9 of the previous year. Six of the students were sent up to

1. Number of un-assessed jotes 6,957.
2. Number of jotes not dealt with under sec. 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act for the settlement of fair rent 44,044.
3. Area of waste lands in drones 2,957
4. Area of non-rentpaying tenures in acres.9,234

the *Tol* examinations, of whom all were successful.

101. Education of Kumars and Kumaris : The children of the Raj family were, as before, under the tuition of the special teachers entertained for the purpose. The proposal for establishing a boarding school for them at Agartala had long been in contemplation. About the close of the year under report a scheme was drawn up which met with His Highness's approval. Since the beginning of the current year the school has been opened. The management has been placed in the hands of a committee of which the Jubraj Bahadur is the President.

102. Expenditure on education : The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs.46,175 against Rs.48,862 of the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 4,709 was spent for the Rajkumars, Rs. 10,747 for the sons of the Thakurs receiving education in Agartala and elsewhere, and the remainder Rs. 30,719 represents the cost of instruction of the general public. The percentage of the cost of public instruction on the revenue of the State was, therefore, 3.8.

CHAPTER - VIII

ZEMINDERIES

103. Chauddagram division : In 1314 T.E. the southern portion of the Central division of Chakla Roshnavbad was formed into a few division with headquarters at Chauddagram where a Submanager was posted. This arrangement was subsequently found unnecessary as facilities of communication between Comilla and Chauddagram where sufficient for all administrative purposes. During the year under report, therefore, the two portions of the division were reunited.

104. A special staff of officers was appointed during the year for the settlement of waste lands and also for the settlement of fair rent of such holdings as were not dealt with for the purpose during the operations carried on in 1892-99 under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The area of the waste lands and the number of the hodings, as shewn in the margin, are large. The provisions made for the settlement will, it is hoped, be highly beneficial to the State. The result already produced is satisfactory as an increase of *jama* to the extent of Rs. 6,021 has been obtained by the settlement of 1,873 *jotes* (covering an area of 323 drones) and 227 drones of waste lands, while the *nazarana* settled which for the most part is payable for the waste lands, amounts to Rs. 36,000. The expenditure incurred for this work during the year was Rs. 4,316.

105. A portion of the A.B. Railway lands appertaining to Chakla Roshnabad and measuring 2,510 bighas having been relinquished by the Railway authorities and offered for sale was purchased by the State, as a revenue-free tenure, at the close of the year for a sum of about Rs. 70,000.

106. The total income of the Zemindaries including recoveries on account of law charges was Rs. 8,37,554 against Rs. 8,88,812 of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 51,258 was due to the suspensions of rent necessitated by the distressed condition of the people.

107. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,40,824 against Rs. 5,18,629 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 31,195 was due to the increased expenditure on public works for the new market buildings at Comilla and to the Goomti and Muhuri embankments which had been severely damaged by floods.

CHAPTER - IX

MISCELLANEOUS

108. Printing press and Library : Four presses are maintained by the State at an annual cost of Rs. 4000. All printing work of the Administration including the printing of the State Gazatte is done here. There is a splendid library in the palace, named after the late Maharaja Birchandra Manikya Bahadur, containing over 4,000 copies of valuable books some of which are very rare.

109. Wild animals : For the last two years a man-eating tiger had frequently appeared within a few miles of the town and killed several wood-cutters. Great terror prevailed in the localities infested by it. Organised attempts were from time to time made both by native and European *shikar* parties at considerable costs, and several tigers were bagged ; but the man-eater was still at large. Early in the year under review, however, it was killed rather unexpectedly by a native shikari who received a reward of Rs. 500 from the State. During the year under report 20 tigers were killed and the total amount of rewards paid was Rs. 1,455.

110. Arms : As a protection against wild animals with which the hills abound, fire-arms are allowed to be used by the people free of charge. Registers are, however, kept of them in the Police stations and outposts, and they are liable to inspection by magistrates and police officers and to confiscation when misused. A special regulation about the possession and sale of fire-arms and ammunition is under consideration.

111. Kheda operations : About the middle of December *Kheda* operations were under taken by a lease -holder in the Dholai, Manu and Deogang valleys. The work in the first two failed but that in the last was successful, 11 elephants including two tuskers having been captured. In the manu valley some fifty elephants were surrounded but they succeeded in breaking through the line and effecting their escape. No *Kheda* operation was undertaken this year in the Belonia division.

112. Tours : Among the principal officers at Sadar, Babu Purnachandra Ray M.A., Revenue Superintendent, was out for 14 days, visiting Dharmanagar and Sonamura. This officer had frequently to be placed in charge of the office of the Minister during the absence on duty of

the latter from headquarters and was, therefore, unable to make long tours in the interior. Babu Asitachandra Chaudhuri, B.A., officer in charge of the Political department, was out for 32 days moving as a Relief officer in the Sonamura, Udaipur and Khowai divisions, when distress prevailed there. Babu Anandamohan Guha, the late Superintendent of Police, was out for 98 days in ten months investigating cases and inspecting Revenue and Police stations. Sparsely populated and comparatively small in extent as the divisions are, the ordinary tours of the divisional officers need not be long. Among such officers, the tours of Babu Jyotirindraprasad Mitra, B.L., and Babu Bejoykumar Sen , M.A. B.L., were satisfactory, the former having been out for 84 days in ten months and the latter for 32 days in 3 months and a half. The tours of the other officers of the class were not quite sufficient.

UMAKANTA DAS
Minister

The 21st August, 1907.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL RETURNS OF THE TIPPERA STATE FOR 1316 T.E. (1906-07)

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Appendix - I

List of the principal Laws and Regulations of the Tippera State, 1316 T.E.

DESCRIPTION	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Whether introduced during the year under report	Remarks
CRIMINAL			
1. Regulation No. III of 1280 T.E. (Penal Laws)			
2. Regulation No. I of 1283 T.E. (Criminal Procedure)			
3. Jail Regulation, 1283 T.E.			
4. Regulation No. IV of 1283 T.E. (Cattle trespass and pound).			
5. Regulation No. III of 1296 T.E. (Police Regulation).			
CIVIL			
1. Civil Law of 1284 T.E.			
2. Rules regarding *chit* suits (small causes) 1287 and 1300 T.E.			
3. Act. No. II of 1313 T.E. - an Act for the regulation of interest on debts.			
4. Act No. II of 1314 T.E. - Limitation Act.	Partly adapted from Act XV. of 1877- the Indian Limitation Act.		
REVENUE			
1. Act No. I of 1286 T.E. - Stamp Act			
2. Act No. I of 1290 T.E. - Sale Law			
3. Act No. I of 1296 T.E. - Tenancy Act.			
4. Act No. II of 1296 T.E. - *Abkari*			
5. Act No. II of 1297 T.E. - Reserved forests			
6. Act No. I of 1304 T.E. - Duties on *til* and cotton			
7. Act No. I of 1306 T.E. - Registration	Partly adapted from Act III. of 1877- the Indian Registration Act,		
8. Survey and Settlement Act. 1309 T.E.	Partly adapted from the Bengal Survey and Settlement Manual,		
9. *Tuccavi* Regulation, 1310 T.E.			
10. Act. No I of 1313 T.E. - Forests			
11. Act No. I of 1314 T.E. (amending the above)			
MISCELLANEOUS			
1. An Act promulgating certain rules as Law, 1283 T.E.			
2. Regulation for the record of judicial decisions &c., 1284 T.E.			
3. Municipal Regulation, 1284 T.E.			
4. Legal Practitioners Regulation.			
5. Act No. I. of 1297 T.E.- an Act for the regulation of commissions for the examination of witnesses.			
6. Constitution of courts (an amending Act) 1316 T.E.			
7. Special Regulation against cow slaughter,		Yes,	
8. Rules of evidence.			

APPENDIX - II

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particular of the Military Force in the Tippera State for 1316 T.E.

ARM OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	REMARKS
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualities			At the end of the current year	Number of regiments, battalions, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted &c.				European comsssissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	.....	....	....	...	
Sappers	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	.....	....	....	...	
Artillery	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	.....	....	....	...	
Infantry	289	41	4	1	99	226	1	...	...	...	28	198	Rs. 29,961	
Imperial Service Troops	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	.....	....	....	...	
TOTAL:	289	41	4	1	99	226	1	...	...	...	28	198	Rs. 29,961	

APPENDIX - III

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1316 T.E.

Description of Office	Number	Pay of grade (Rs.)	Total cost	PUNISHMENTS			REWARDS		EDUCATION		REMARKS
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmen-tally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent	1	250	Rs. 50,082	....	....	.....	.....	.....	372	....	
Inspector	6	40 to 50		....	....	.....	.....	.....		....	
Sub-Inspector or Daroga	28	20 to 30		2	3	....	.....	1		....	
Naib Daroga	36	12 to 15		1	.....	.....	3	....		....	
Head Constable	25	10		.....	5	....	....	.....		.....	
Writer Constable	26	8		.....	1	.....	....	.....		.....	
Constable	308	6 to 7		3	10	1	1	2		....	
Chowkidar	56	3		....	....	.....	.....	.....		....	

APPENDIX - IV

Statement showing the working of Police in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions(columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tippera State	525	595	484	569	442	512	191	235	176	185	39.4	41.3	43.2	45.8	

APPENDIX - V

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tippera State	Rs. 10,853	Rs. 8,444	Rs. 4,138	Rs. 3,722	37.5	44.07	

APPENDIX - VI

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES		NUMBER OF OFFENCES			Number of cases disposedl of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT											Awaiting trial.	REMARKS
									Imprison-ment		Imprison-ment & fine								Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
		Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigoroous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total																
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Class I. Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice & c.	cognizable	5	57	62	42	58	158	56	0	12	2	13	29	0	56	99	0	0	9	7	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	* Details of sentence for one person not furnished.
	non-cognizable	2	30	32	19	27	63	*21	0	10	0	4	6	0	21	36	0	0	2	5	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Class II. Offences against person	cognizable	9	74	83	80	73	123	46	0	9	1	6	30	0	40	65	0	2	2	5	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	10	• 3 persons escaped from custody and the case in connection with one person transferred.
	non-cognizable	8	241	249	275	236	174	46	0	4	0	1	41	0	46	122	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Class III. Offences against property.	cognizable	32	305	337	345	298	+412	+137	2	43	0	24	67	0	137	231	0	1	33	21	8	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	39	
	non-cognizable	10	258	268	225	250	212	57	0	6	0	7	44	0	57	141	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	• Details of sentence for one person not furnished.
Class IV. Other offences	cognizable	3	48	51	21	47	$72	32	0	3	2	3	24	0	32	35	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
	non-cognizable	10	154	164	221	159	112	$17	0	1	0	0	14	0	17	94	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	• One person escaped from custody.
	Total cognizable	49	484	533	488	476	765	271	2	67	5	46	150	0	271	430	0	3	47	36	14	15	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	56	
	Total non-cognizable	30	683	713	740	672	561	141	0	21	0	12	105	0	141	393	0	1	17	8	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	26	$ Details of sentence for two persons not furnished.
	GRAND TOTAL	79	1167	1246	1228	1148	1326	412	2	88	5	58	255	0	412	823	0	4	64	44	18	16	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	82	

APPENDIX - VII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

NAME OF COURT	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH								PERSONS DISPOSED OF						Remarks
				Brought to trial in 1316 T.E.					*Total*								
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sadar Magistracy	470	435	34	143	95	242	14	0	589	528	240	136	140	4	1	7	* 8 of these 15 were convicted by the Court of Sessions and the rest acquitted.
Sonamura ,,	201	186	4	31	35	56	23	6	232	155	36	38	50	0	1	30	
Belonia ,,	164	140	6	48	15	46	38	0	160	153	56	49	45	2	0	1	
Kailashahar ,,	204	178	44	72	14	106	4	1	268	241	51	68	95	1	1	25	
Khowai ,,	46	35	2	21	1	8	6	0	67	38	7	10	13	4	4	0	
Dharmanagar ,,	73	93	5	80	10	24	5	0	143	124	40	40	25	4	0	15	
Udaipur ,,	73	100	1	30	6	47	3	0	58	87	22	23	36	0	2	4	
TOTAL	**1,231**	**1,167**	**96**	**425**	**176**	**529**	**93**	**7**	**1,517**	**1,326**	**452**	**364**	**404**	**15***	**9**	**82**	

APPENDIX - VIII

Statement of Criminal cases in which British Subjects were concerned for 1316 T.E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES	Cases pending since the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases in which complainants were British subjects.	Cases in which both parties were British subjects.	CASES IN WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE BRITISH SUBJECTS													REMARKS
						Cases pending since the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases disposed of		Cases pending at the close of the year.	Persons under trial at the close of the previous year.	Persons brought to trial during the year.	Total number of persons under trial.	Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged.	Died or Escaped &c.	Under trial at the close of the year.	
									Rejected, compromised or Dismissed without enquiry.	Tried									
Class I. Offences against the State & c. — cognizable	4	17	21	5	3	4	12	16	2	14	0	0	26	26	11	15	0	0	
Class I. Offences against the State & c. — non-cognizable	1	10	11	0	3	1	10	11	1	9	1	3	10	13	9	4	0	0	
Class II. Offences against person — cognizable	5	23	28	5	7	5	18	23	6	15	2	0	27	27	13	13	1	0	
Class II. Offences against person — non-cognizable	2	55	57	12	33	2	43	45	32	12	1	1	35	36	7	27	0	2	
Class III. Offences against property. — cognizable	9	110	119	30	34	8	81	89	23	54	12	7	84	91	40	41	2	8	
Class III. Offences against property. — non-cognizable	4	79	83	9	34	4	70	74	51	19	4	3	46	49	11	36	0	2	
Class IV. Other offences — cognizable	1	23	24	0	6	1	23	24	5	18	1	1	29	30	16	11	2	1	
Class IV. Other offences — non-cognizable	2	63	65	7	28	1	57	58	37	18	3	0	50	50	19	27	0	4	
Total cognizable	19	173	192	40	50	18	134	152	36	101	15	8	166	174	80	80	5	9	
Total non-cognizable	9	207	216	28	98	8	180	188	121	58	9	7	141	148	46	94	0	8	
GRAND TOTAL	**28**	**380**	**408**	**68**	**148**	**26**	**314**	**340**	**157**	**159**	**24**	**15**	**307**	**322***	**126**	**174**	**5**	**17**	

* Of this number 71 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off on default; while 229 only were tried of whom 126 or 55 percent were convicted.

APPENDIX - IX

Statement of Extradition Cases for 1316 T.E.

Name of Courts	Nature of cases	Number of persons against whom warrants were applied for	Number of persons arrested and surrendered	Number of persons who appeared of their own accord or were subsequently arrested within this territory.	Number at large at the close of the year	RESULT		Pending trial at the close of the year.	REMARKS
						Convicted	Acquitted or discharged		
Sadar Magistracy	Theft	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	
	Voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon	1	0	0	1(a)	0	0	0	(a) This person was arrested, but the case was compromised before the surrender of the accused.
	Criminal Breach of trust	2	0	0	2 (b)	0	0	0	(b) One of these two persons has since been surrendered and convicted.
	Rioting, voluntarily causing hurt and rescuing offender from lawful custody	7	0	0	7 (c)	0	0	0	(c) The Political Agent has issued warrants against only three of these accused persons.
	Resistence to lawful apprehension & c.	4	0	0	4 (d)	0	0	0	
	Criminal Breach of trust by a public servant.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	(d) The case against these persons was certified by the Political Agent for trial by theSubdivisional Officer of Brahmanbaria.
Sonamura Magistracy	Causing grievous hurt	4	1	1	2 (e)	2	0	0	
	Robbery	2	0	1	1 (f)	0	1	0	(e) These two persons are no longer required by the Court.
	Theft of a reserved *Sal* trees	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	
	Criminal Breach of trust by a public servant.	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	(f) This person is no longer wanted.
	Unlawful assembly, causing hurt with dangerous weapon and rescuing offender from lawful custody	5	0	0	5 (g)	0	0	0	(g) All these accused have since been arrested and surrendered.
Belonia Magistracy	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	(h) These four persons are no longer required.
	Theft	7	3	0	4 (h)	1	2	0	
Kailashahar Magistracy	Kidnapping ...	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	
	Wrongful confinement	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	Theft and its abetment	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
	Dacoity with murder	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Khowai Magistracy	Theft	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	**52**	**11**	**3**	**38**	**4**	**5**	**5**	

APPENDIX - X

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

TRIBUNALS	Number of applications	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																
		Applications rejected		*Sentences*						Proceedings quashed		Refered.		Further equiry, &c, ordered.		Pending.		REMARKS
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Appellate Court	122	21	11	85	54	31	19	59	30	2	2	0	0	1	1	11	5	
Khas Appellate Court	60	75	21	14	10	24	12	12	5	5	2	0	0	15	5	8	5	
Total	**182**	**96**	**32**	**99**	**64**	**55**	**31**	**71**	**35**	**7**	4	0	**0**	**16**	**6**	**19**	**10**	

APPENDIX - XI

Civil Work - Nature and value of original suits field and disposed 1316 T.E.

TRIBUNAL	Opening balance		Field during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		SUITS FIELD DURING PRESENT YEAR						SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR										REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	Average duration	Suits not estimable in money.	
											Rs. a.p.													*Rs. a.p.*	*Y.m.d.*		
Sadar Dewani Adalat	42	35	469	574	511	609	476	494	35	115	37319-5-3	135	271	168	431	66	6	3	0	149	62	93	190	26874-3-9	0-2-1	68	
Sonamura ,,	14	18	152	166	166	184	148	165	18	19	7996-10-9	16	129	21	137	8	0	0	0	43	25	50	47	6464-8-6	0-1-20	21	
Belonia ,,	7	5	51	49	58	54	53	52	5	2	1289-1-6	19	14	16	30	0	0	0	0	30	5	6	11	1080-10-9	0-1-17	19	
Kailashahar ,,	56	62	257	230	313	292	251	206	62	86	22687-3-1	34	164	32	174	44	10	0	0	22	29	57	98	10,559-1-6	0-4-25	2	
Khowai ,,	2	2	16	13	18	15	16	14	2	1	552-2-6	6	3	4	13	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	4	612-4-0	0-2-1	0	
Dharmanagar,,	22	25	102	83	124	108	99	78	25	30	7325-10-9	3	42	38	43	35	1	0	0	25	13	16	24	4525-13-9	0-0-27	4	
Udaipur ,,	21	21	115	126	136	147	115	128	21	19	4239-9-9	23	56	47	101	6	0	0	0	63	29	3	33	3685-5-9	0-3-12	19	
TOTAL	**164**	**168**	**1162**	**1241**	**1326**	**1409**	**1158**	**1137**	**168**	**272**	**81409-11-7**	**236**	**679**	**326**	**929**	**159**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**334**	**166**	**230**	**407**	**53,802-0-0**	**0-2-10**	**133**	

APPENDIX - XII

Civil Work - Results of applications for Execution of decrees, 1316 T.E.

TRIBUNAL	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	REMARKS
			Rs. a.p.			*Rs. a.p.*			*Rs. a.p.*			*Rs. a.p.*			*Rs. a.p.*				
Sadar Dewani Adalat	54	79	23717-5-3	280	307	27482-12-9	334	386	51200-2-0	255	311	38278-0-8	79	75	12922-1-4	49	9	17	
Sonamura Ditto.	11	12	1711-5-6	50	39	2273-9-6	61	51	3984-15-0	38	40	2268-2-3	23	11	1716-12-9	7	3	1	
Belonia Ditto.	9	6	717-4-3	21	13	604-3-0	30	19	1321-7-3	24	18	1091-14-0	6	1	229-9-3	0	0	1	
Kailashahar Ditto.	49	36	4582-8-6	73	87	7696-3-1	122	123	12278-11-7	86	99	7792-0-4	36	24	4486-11-3	10	11	3	
Khowai Ditto.	0	1	35-3-6	3	2	131-1-3	3	3	166-4-9	2	3	166-4-9	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Dharmanagar Ditto.	3	10	751-14-6	33	24	1953-14-3	36	34	2705-12-9	26	23	1973-13-9	10	11	731-15-0	9	2	0	
Udaipur Ditto.	3	16	901-6-3	33	36	1803-10-3	36	52	2705-9-6	20	44	2269-15-3	16	8	435-1-3	7	1	0	
TOTAL	**129**	**160**	**32416-15-9**	**493**	**508**	**41945-6-1**	**622**	**668**	**74362-5-10**	**451**	**538**	**53840-3-0**	**171**	**130**	**20522-2-10**	**82**	**26**	**22**	

APPENDIX - XIII

Civil Work - Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1316 T.E.

TRIBUNAL	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
											Rs. a.p.	*Rs. a.p.*											*Y.m.d.*	*Y.m.d.*
Appellate Court	12	1	88	130	100	131	99	118	1	13	8,297-7-2	10,016-0-6	48	62	27	37	11	7	8	10	5	2	0-1-23	0-1-22
Khas Appellate Court	30	18	84	72	114	90	96	74	18	16	10,819-13-6	11,149-7-6	56	57	20	7	12	8	2	0	6	2	0-4-2	0-3-10
TOTAL	**42**	**19**	**172**	**202**	**214**	**221**	**195**	**192**	**19**	**29**	**19,117-4-8**	**21,165-8-0**	**104**	**119**	**47**	**44**	**23**	**15**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**4**	**0-2-27**	**0-2-16**

APPENDIX - XIV

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

Stations	Number of prisons	NUMBER OF PRISONERS				DAILY AVERAGE		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period in days of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
Agartala Central Jail	1	39	165	269	204	45.42	40.21	37	Rs. 4,521	16	
Sonamura ... ,, ...	1	3	31	26	34	2.86	3.74	4	553	19.5	
Belonia ... ,, ...	1	2	21	21	23	1.63	.72	5	279	.14	
Kailashahar ,, ...	1	3	19	27	22	.83	1.25	2	215	7.52	No death occured during the year.
Khowai ... ,, ...	1	1	3	8	4	.03	.08	0	114	.03	
Dharmanagar ,, ...	1	0	9	19	9	.07	.02	0	102	7.77	
Udaipur ,, ...	1	0	15	18	15	.1	.04	0	152	16.31	
TOTAL	**7**	**48**	**263**	**388**	**311**	**50.94**	**46.06**	**48**	**5,936**	**9.61**	

APPENDIX - XV

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

Name	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR		Total in current year	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR		Balance at the close of the year	REMARKS
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Agartala Municipality	*	7,350	6,240	6,240	7,350	6,240		* The Municipality is practically a department of the Administration of the State; the whole of its expenditure is paid from the State treasury except a small portion which is met from receipts derived from a rate levied in the Municipality.

APPENDIX - XVI

Statement of rainfall in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

STATE	Baisak	Jaisth	Asar	Sravan	Bhadra	Asvin	Kartik	Agrahayan	Pous	Magh	Falgoon	Chait	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS
Tippera State	7.29	15.72	13.89	24.52	13.11	15.80	6.09	0	0	3.78	1.02	8.92	110.14	98.97	86.21	

APPENDIX - XVII

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1316 T.E.

Article	During Chait (past year)			During Chait (present year)			REMARKS
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
(1) RICE							
Maximum	6	0	0	6	6	0	
Minimum	3	8	0	4	12	0	
(2) PADDY							
Maximum	2	12	0	3	12	0	
Minimum	2	0	0	2	12	0	

APPENDIX - XVII

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1316 T.E.

Article	During Chait (past year)			During Chait (present year)			REMARKS
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
(1) RICE							
Maximum	6	0	0	6	6	0	
Minimum	3	8	0	4	12	0	
(2) PADDY							
Maximum	2	12	0	3	12	0	
Minimum	2	0	0	2	12	0	

APPENDIX - XVII

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1316 T.E.

Description of Work	STATE FUNDS			LOCAL FUNDS			Total	REMARKS
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
Tanks in different parts of the State ..	3,786	3,183	6,969	--	--	--	6,969	
Roads and bridges	13,355	8,320	21,675	--	--	--	21,675	
Buildings	48,737	20,053	68,790	--	--	--	68,790	
Miscellaneous work ...	1,618	1,495	3,113	--	--	--	3,113	
TOTAL	**67,496**	**33,051**	**1,00,547**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,00,547**	
Minor works at the Rajbari	6,279	15,074	21,353	--	--	--	21,353	
Establishment charges	--	--	5,631	--	--	--	5,631	
GRAND TOTAL	**73,775**	**48,125**	**1,27,531**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,27,531**	

APPENDIX - XIX

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

Name of the State	COUNTRY SPIRIT		COUNTRY SPIRIT OPIUM AND GANJA		GANJA AND OPIUM		TARI		TOTAL		REMARKS
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Tippera State	5	Rs. 1,176	24	Rs. 7,451	2	Rs. 430	0	Rs. 0	31	Rs. 9,057	

APPENDIX - XX

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Tippera State during the year 1316 T.E.

DISPENSARY	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS				Expenditure	Daily average	Number of surgical operations performed	NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED DURING THE YEAR			REMARKS
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment				Successfully	Unsuccessfully.	Total	
1. Victoria Memorial Hospital, Agartala and the Charitable Dispensary attached to it ...	21,349	397	333	26	28	10	Rs. 6,000	77.57	303	706	51	757	
2. Old Agartala	5,5450	0	0	0	0	146	15.19	45	684	0	684		
3. Bishalgarh	3,393	2	1	0	1	0	557	9.3	33	243	6	249	
4. Sonamura	2,395	39	39	0	0	0	794	6.67	37	297	0	297	
5. Belonia	4,544	0	0	0	0	0	667	12.44	76	17	0	17	
6. Loongthung	767	0	0	0	0	0	245	3.42	12	436	0	436	
7. Kailashahar	3,297	7	6	1	0	0	671	14.74	92	133	0	133	
8. Kamalpur	2,210	1	1	0	0	0	403	6.14	27	168	11	179	
9. Khowai	2,286	4	4	0	0	0	571	6.02	17	227	0	227	
10. Dharmanagar	1,114	7	7	0	0	0	533	3.89	3	150	0	150	
11. Udaipur	1,920	53	9	43	1	0	581	5.4	4	247	0	247	
12. Beerganj	481	0	0	0	0	0	312	3.33	9	1,038	0	1,038	
TOTAL	**49,601**	**510**	**400**	**70**	**30**	**10**	**11,480**	**164.11**	**658**	**4,346**	**68**	**4,414**	

APPENDIX - XXI

Vital statistics of the Tippera State for the year 1316 T.E.

NAME	Population	BIRTHS		Increase	Decrease	DEATHS		Increase	Decrease	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION				REMARKS
										BIRTHS		DEATHS		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Tippera State	1,73,325	790	720	0	70	847	773	0	74	4.5	4.1	4.88	4.46	

APPENDIX - XXII

Eduçation Return (A) - Particulars as to the schools maintained during the year 1316 T.E.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		Description of Schools	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31TH CHAIT		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE		EXPENDITURE	REMARKS
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
2	2	Higher English School	526	526	376.85	380.826	Rs. 8,580	
4	4	Middle English School	408	463	314.88	332.44	2,249	
1	1	Higher Vernacular School for boys	156	111	90.57	75.6	814	
1	1	Do Do for girls	115	84	65	55	1,534	
7	8	Lower Vernacular School for boys	557	517	401.49	386.61	1,127	
99	116	Pathshalas	2,302	2,425	1709.84	1827.543	6,577	
		Special School :-						
1	1	Sanskrit Tol	9	17	7.25	7.75	277	
1	1	Woodburn Artisan School	25	13	20.43	8.3	2,496	
TOTAL : 116	**134**		**4,098**	**4,156**	**2986.31**	**3074.069**	**Rs.23,654**	

APPENDIX - XXIII

Education Return (B) - Race of students, 1316 T.E.

Names of Divisions	No. of Schools			No. of Students			Race									Average daily attendance		REMARKS
												Bengali						
	For boys	For girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Thakurs	Manipuris	Tripuris	Reangs	Kukis	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Others	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1. Sadar Division ...	55*	2	57	1,432	116	1,548	120	236	186	0	0	529	459	6	12	1,069.011	84.86	* Including the Sanskrit Tol and Artisan School.
2. Kailashahar ...	19	3	22	745	45	790	0	260	0	0	18	269	242	0	1	556.868	53.887	
3. Sonamura ...	13	1	14	465	8	473	0	0	18	0	0	79	375	0	1	343.018	7.5	
4. Belonia ...	13	0	13	621	10	631	0	0	0	4	0	333	256	0	38	444.495	8.9	
5. Khowai ...	5	0	5	106	2	108	0	32	30	0	0	29	0	0	17	68.63	1.69	
6. Dharmanagar ...	13	1	14	370	7	377	0	105	0	0	0	216	56	0	0	257.62	3.93	
7. Udaipur ...	9	0	9	228	1	229	0	0	129	3	0	31	61	0	5	172.66	1	
TOTAL :	**127**	**7**	**134**	**3,967**	**189**	**4,156**	**120**	**633**	**363**	**7**	**18**	**1,486**	**1,449**	**6**	**74**	**2,912.302**	**161.767**	Total expenditure Rs.46,175

REPORT

ON THE

General Administration

OF

THE TIPPERA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1317 T.E.
(1907-08 A.D.)

AGARTALA

PRINTED BY ISHAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARJEE

AT THE BEER PRESS

1318 T.E.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE TIPPERA STATE

FOR

1317 T.E. (1907-08)

CHAPTER - I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Area of the State — 4,086 Sq.miles.
Population — (Census, 1901)- 1,73,325.
Gross Revenue (based on the average of the past five years) :-

(a) State ... ... Rs. 7,85,510
(b) Zemindaries ... ... Rs. 8,53,177

Tribute — Nil.
Ruler of the State — His Highness The Bishama-Samara-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha-Srijukta Raja Radhakishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur.
Age — 51 years. *Caste*— Kshatriya.
Heir — Sri-la-Srijukta Birendrakishore Dev Barman, Jubaraj Goswami Bahadur.

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1. Administration : The chief control of the Administration lies with the minister who is assisted by the Heads of the several departments. The State consists, as before, of seven divisions each of which has a head officer called the Divisional Officer who, except in the Sadar, where judicial and executive duties are entrusted to different persons, combines in him the functions of a Magistrate, Collector, Munsiff and Registrar. The household department continues to be managed by a senior officer under the general control of the Minister.

2. Revenue officers relieved of Police work : During the year under report, revenue officers were entirely relieved of their police duties. The whole State was parcelled out into an adequate number of police *Thanas* and *Tehsil* circles and two separate staffs were appointed, with a Superintendent at the head of each. Babu Purna Chandra Ray, M.A, the Revenue Superintendent, is an old officer of the State holding charge of the Revenue Department of the Minister's office, while Babu Joges Chandra Dutt, B.A, who has been placed in charge of the police, was heretofore an Inspector, and has,since, qualified himself for his present

position, by receiving instruction and creditably passing examinations in the Dacca Police Training School.

3. Notable events : Among the notable events of the year in the Raj family may be mentioned the marriage of the Jubraj Goswami Bahadur with the Senior Jubrani's sister, Kumari Sreemati Arundhati Devi, celebrated in Calcutta, on the 30th November last. Another wedding took place in March following, when His Highness's son Kumar Brajendra Kishore Dev Barman married Kumari Sreemati Chaturbati Devi, daughter of the last, and sister of the present Maharaja Rana of Dholepur. This alliance between two historic ruling families of eastern and western India has given universal satisfaction. The rejoicings in connection with the ceremony were hardly over when the whole State was cast into a deep gloom by the demise, after protracted illness, on the 10th of Chaitra, corresponding to 23rd March, 1908 of Her late Highness Iswari Tulasibati, mother of the Jubraj Bahadur. The noble lady was highly esteemed by all for her sympathy for the people in general and for her munificence towards many a public institution both in and outside the State.

4. His Highness's visit to Bishalgarh : In March last His Highness visited Bishalgarh, the most important Pergannah of the Sadar Division, and granted the people prolonged interviews. He was also pleased to grant them some desired concessions by which, as was expected, they were highly gratified. Amongst the concessions allowed may be mentioned the right of erecting *pucca* buildings and excavating tanks without the payment of any *nazarana*. During the year His Highness had to visit more than once both Comilla and Calcutta for change and for the treatment of Her late lamented Highness the Iswari.

5. Political : A.H.Clayton Esq. I.C.S., Political Agent of the State, visited Agartala on several occasions during the year. He also visited Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia and Kailashahar, four of the Divisional headquarters in the interior. Agreeably to previous arrangements, some officers of the Magnetic and Trigonometrical Survey of India carried on their operations in certain parts of the Sadar, Dharmanagar, Udaipur and Kailashahar Divisions. The results of the operations are not yet known.

6. The Minister's movements : Under His Highness's orders, I started for Shillong on the 26th April 1907 and on the 2nd May following interviewed His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the subject of the loan referred to below in para 101. I returned from Shillong on the 6th May and on the 8th proceeded to Comilla where His Highness was at the time. Thereafter I went to Calcutta on the same business. I met His Honour again on the subject on the 31st August at Akhaura, where I also met the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division. For the purposes of the loan and for other business I had during the year, to visit both Comilla and Calcutta on no less than five occasions. On the whole I had to be absent on duty from headquarters for one hundred and five days.

CHAPTER - II

LAND ADMINISTRATION

7. Land Revenue demand and Realisation : There were 1,861 *taluks* in the State during the year covering an area of about 166 square miles and yielding a revenue of Rs. 60,913. The area in the occupation of *khas* tenants was about 127 square miles in 578 villages paying a rental of Rs. 1,98,234 and there were 52 bazars of which the annual *jama* on the aggregate was Rs. 5,589. Thus with cesses which amounted to Rs. 15,463, the current land revenue demand for the whole State was Rs. 2,80,199 against Rs. 2,58,758 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 21,441 which was due to new settlements. The arrear demand up to 1316 T.E. was Rs. 2,11,315 of which by far the greater portion was irrecoverable. Steps have been taken for striking off the amount of unrealizable dues after necessary enquiry. The total realisation during the year amounted to Rs. 2,55,385 against Rs. 2,54,682 of the previous year.

8. Measures of realization : Collection of arrears in *khas mehals* is made according to the certificate procedure and that in respect of *taluks* under the sun-set law, by which, however, the Revenue Department is authorized to accept payment before sale. Only 3 taluks were sold under this law during the year.

9. Coercive measures : The extreme measures allowable in the State for the recovery of public demands are distraint and attachment before judgement. It does not appear, however, that these had to be resorted to any where, in the year under review to a noticeable extent.

10. Survey : As in 1316 T.E. there was no original survey work during the year, but re-survey had a fair record showing an advance of 69 percent, over the total of the previous year, as will be seen from the table given below :

Names of Divisions	Quantity of lands in drones re-surveyed in 1316			Quantity of lands in drones re-surveyed in 1317			Remarks
	Taluki land	Khas mehal land	Total	Taluki land	Khas mehal land	Total	
1. Sadar Division	-	472	472	593	644	1,237	
2. Sonamura Division	-	38	38	165	140	305	
3. Kailashahar Division	1,033	122	1,155	429	231	660	
4. Belonia Division	36	116	152	-	1,321	1,321	
5. Dharmanagar Division	566	386	952	405	428	833	
6. Khowai Division	-	-	-	-	128	128	
7. Udaipur Division	-	171	171	180	306	486	
TOTAL :	**1,635**	**1,305**	**2,940**	**1,772**	**3,198**	**4,970**	

11.Settlement : Details of settlement work done are given in the subjoined table. The result of the operations showed, as regards area and jama, an advance of 97.8 and 82.6 percent respectively over the figures of the previous year.

Nature of settlement	1316 T.E.		1317 T.E.		Remarks
	Area in drones	Jama in whole rupees	Area in drones	Jama in whole ruppees	
1. Permanent taluki settlements of cultivated lands	5	47	30	42	
2. Permanent settlements of unsettled dilasha taluki lands	0	0	20	118	
3. Permanent taluki settlements of waste lands	691	4,978	2,310	11,281	
4. Jotedari resettlements of cultivated lands	801	11,194	1,419	22,931	
5. Jotedari settlements of waste lands	928	6,666	1,020	7,423	
TOTAL :	**2,425**	**22,885**	**4,799**	**41,795**	

12. Permanent settlement of cultivated land : On special consideration His Highness was pleased during the year to grant two small permanent settlements of cultivated lands, measuring in one 29 drones and in the other one drone, for an annual jama of Rs. 25 and Rs. 17 respectively. The recipient of the former is an old deserving medical attendant of His Highness, while that of the latter is the actual occupant of the land, who heretofore held it is a non-rent-paying tenure.

13. Resettlement, and rate per kani : Altogether a net increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 6,331 was obtained by resettlement of jote lands as against Rs. 2,781, the increase in 1316 T.E. The average rate of jama per kani secured was Re. 1-1- against annas 14 and Re. 1-2- respectively of the previous two years. Resettlements with tenants were generally made amicably with their consent.

14. Settlement of waste lands and rate secured : As regards waste lands, the average rate of jama per drone settled as jotes was practically the same as in the previous year being Rs. 7.2 ; but there was a decline in the average rate as regards permanent taluks which fell from Rs. 7.2 to Rs. 4.9. The decline is accounted for by the fact that during the year under review a considerable area of waste lands lying far in the interior of the State was settled at a low rate which was attractive. The maximum rate per kani in rayati settlement of waste lands was Rs. 2-8 and the minimum rate ans. 4 against Rs. 2 and ans. 2 respectively of the previous year : the comparative rise in these rates is an index of growing demand for land.

15. Cost : The total expenditure on account of survey and settlement work amounted to Rs. 8,645 against Rs. 6,035 of the previous year.

16. Tuccavi : Tuccavi advances continued to be made with good results. They were granted only to such needy hill-people as were willing to leave off jooming and take to plough cultivation. The amount advanced during the year was Rs. 1,235 against Rs. 800 of the previous year. The total advance made since 1310 T.E. amounted to Rs. 8,675 of which the sum of Rs. 1,987 only was recovered up to the end of the year under report.

CHAPTER - III

PROTECTION

1. LEGISLATION

17. Bill for the Reconstitution of the appellate courts : There was no important legislation during the year under report. A bill for the re-organisation of the courts of justice was submitted to His Highness which since the close of the year has been passed into law. The objects of this law are mainly to improve the efficiency of the chief appellate court and to give finality to its decisions.

Jute and mustard-seed regulation : In view of the rapid decrease in the rice-growing area in the interior, due to advance of jute and mustard-seed cultivation, a regulation imposing, as a check, a light export duty on jute and mustard-seed was passed in September 1907. Appendix I contains a list of the principal laws and regulations of the State.

II. MILITARY

18. Strength and equipment : As will be seen from Appendix II, there was at the end of the year one regiment of 278 men, rank and file, in the state. They were, as before, armed with breach loading and muzzle-loading guns and were otherwise well equipped.

19. Occupation : Agreeably to the scheme mentioned in the report of the previous year, about a hundred sepoys were kept at the Divisional head-quarters and the remainder at Sadar. Their chief work was to do guard duty at the Palace, as well as in the jails and the treasuries in Sadar and mofussil. They were regularly drilled and their conduct was generally good.

20. Nationality : Recruiting is not restricted to any particular nationality. Natives of the State, both Hindus and Mahomedans as well as Gurkhas and up-country men are freely admitted into the force.

21. Expenditure : The total cost of maintaining the establishment amounted to Rs.28,185 against Rs.29,961 of the previous year.

III. POLICE

22. Police and Tehsil : Owing to the arrangement made for relieving the police staff of revenue work, as mentioned before in para 2, the numerical strength of the police force was duly reduced. As will appear from Appendix III, it consisted, during the year, of one Assistant

Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 14 Darogas or Sub-Inspectors, 8 Naib-Darogas, 6 Head constables, 9 Writer constables, 135 Constables and 57 Chowkidars. The total number was thus 233 against 486 of the previous year when police and revenue functions were combined in the same officers. The expenditure incurred for the reduced establishment was Rs.23,762 against Rs. 50,082, the total of police and tehsil charges of the previous year.

23. Ratio to population and area : The present police strength bears a ratio of 1 to 743 as regards population and of 1 to 17 as regards area in sq. miles. Considering the large extent of uninhabited tracts lying in the State, the latter, however, is more apparent than real. The people live in small villages which are separated from one another by dense and often large forests, and this makes police work in the State both difficult and costly.

24. Education, discipline and Police work : Among the numbers of the staff there were two graduates and 9 under-graduates, and of the entire number, as many as 209 of 89.7 percent could read and write. The discipline of the men was good. The Punjabi Drill-Inspector mentioned in last year's report continued to do satisfactory work. The constables, as before, were armed with lathies. There was also a stock of muzzle-loaders for their use in cases of emergency. In the matter of investigation of cases the police were comparatively more successful than in the preceding year, showing an increase in the percentage of conviction from 45.8 to 50.7, but in the matter of recovery of property their work was not satisfactory, as will be seen from Appendix V.

25. Rewards and punishments : During the year under report, three persons were rewarded by promotion and two received money gifts for laudable detection of criminals, while, for neglect of duty, two Sub-Inspectors were suspended, one Naib-Daroga was degraded, and 30 Constables received different kinds of punishments, including dismissal, as detailed in Appendix III.

26. Police Superintendent : On the reversion of Babu Ananda Mohan Guha whose name is mentioned in the report of the previous year, Babu Rohini Kumar Bose, a retired first grade Inspector of the Bengal Police, was appointed Superintendent of Police in the State ; but he retired early in the year under report on account of ill health. Afterwards Babu Joges Chandra Dutta, B.A. who had been sent to the Dacca Police Training School, passed the necessary examination with credit and was appointed Assistant Superintendent and placed in charge of the force.

IV. JUSTICE

27. Courts : In the year under report there were altogether 11 Courts of justice in the State, exercising both civil and criminal jurisdiction, viz. the Khas Appellate Court, the Appellate and Sessions Court and 9 Courts of original jurisdiction. Of the original Courts 3 were at Sadar and one at each of the headquarters stations of the other six divisions.

28. The Khas Appellate Court : The Khas Appellate Court, which was the highest tribunal

in the land has been reconstituted since the close of the year under the name of Khas Adalat, with an original side for hearing sessions cases and civil suits of high value, as well as an appellate side for hearing all appeals.

29. The Appellate and Sessions Court : The Appellate and Sessions Court corresponded in many respects to a District and Sessions Judge's court in British India. It was a Court of appeal from decisions in civil and criminal cases of the original courts, and it tried all Sessions cases arising within the State. Since the close of the year it has been abolished being merged in the Khas Adalat mentioned above.

30. The original courts : The original courts are the courts of Magistrates and Munsiffs one of whom holding his court at Sadar exercised the powers of a Subordinate Judge during the year.

31. Original Criminal cases : With the balance at the close of the preceding year, the total number of criminal cases for disposal before the several original courts was 1310 against 1246 in the previous year, as shown in the following table :-

Description of offences	1316 T.E.	1317 T.E.
Offences against the State and public tranquillity	94	95
Offences against person	332	326
Offences against property	605	653
Other offences	215	236
TOTAL :	**1,246**	**1,310**

32. Result of the Cases : The number of persons actually brought to trial within the year was 1249 against 1230 in the previous year. Of the former, 370 were arrested by the Police, 243 were brought up on warrants, 502 appeared on summonses, 122 surrendered voluntarily, and 12 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrate. With the number pending at the close of the preceding year, the total number of persons for trial during the year under report was 1331 against 1326 ; of whom 331 were discharged without trial, 358 were acquitted, 495 convicted and 8 died or escaped, while 135 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 162 were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, extending from less than a month to above 5 years, 2 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 320 to fine only and 11 were otherwise punished. The number actually tried was 857 against 783, and the percentage of conviction was 57.64 against 52.6 of the previous year.

33. Cases concerning British subjects : Of the 1310 cases for disposal during the year, the number of cases in which British subjects were concerned was 365. The figures for the preceding year were respectively 1246 and 408. Of the 365 cases, 209 were cognizable and 156 non-cognizable. In 60 cases British subjects were the complainants, in 165 they were the accused, and in 140 both the complainants and the accused were British subjects. So altogether there were 305 cases against British subjects. The number of persons actually brought

to trial was 361 of whom 154 were convicted, 187 acquitted or discharged, 4 died or escaped and 16 remained under trial at the close of the year.

34. Extradition cases : Under the Indian Extradition Act applications were made for the arrest of 51 persons of whom 23 were arrested and surredered, 6 appeared of their own accord and 1 was subsequently arrested within this territory, as will be seen from Appendix IX. Of the said 30 persons, 22 were convicted, 4 acquitted or discharged, and 4 remained under trial at the close of the year.

35. Sessions cases : There were altogether 5 cases for disposal before the court of Sessions, all of which were disposed of before the end of the year. The number of persons involved in these cases was 9 of whom 5 were convicted and 4 acquitted. The cases were of the following description :

Murder	3
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1
Rape	1
TOTAL :	**5**

36. Criminal appeals : The number of criminal appeals before the Appellate Court was 141 and that before the Khas Appellate Court 33. They were disposed of as follows :-

How disposed of.	Appellate Court.	Khas Applellate Court.
Rejected.....	29	20
Judgements of the lower courts confirmed	59	1
Do Modified...	9	2
Do reversed...	18	1
Proceedings quashed ...	4	0
Further enquiry ordered ...	19	2
Pending	3	7
TOTAL :	**141**	**33**

37. It will thus be seen that the appeals were wholly or partially unsucessful in 70 percent of the cases before the Applellate Court and 88 percent of the cases before the Khas Appellate Court - results, for which credit is due to the courts whose judgements or orders were appealed against.

38. Civil suits before the original courts : With 272 civil suits pending from the preceding year and 1283 new institutions, there were in all 1,555 suits before the original civil courts. Of these the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 332 ; the rest were dealt with as follows :

Disposed of exparte	396
Admitted and compromised	114
Dismissed for want of prosecution	251
Otherwise disposed of	462
TOTAL :	**1,223**

39. Of these 1223 cases, 506 were tried by the Subordinate Judge and Sadar Munsiff and the rest by the Munsiffs at the different head-quarters.

40. Nature and value of suits : The average time taken for the disposal of each case was 1 month and 21 days ; the total money value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 65,095, which gives an average of about Rs. 50 per case. Of the 1283 new institutions of the year, 302 related to landed property and 624 to money transactions, while 357 were miscellaneous cases. The value of 208 suits could not be estimated in money ; of the remainder, 927 were under Rs. 100, 138 above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500, 9 above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000 and 1 above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.

41. Execution of decrees : As shewn in Appendix XII, there were altogether 657 applications for execution of decrees, including 130 cases pending from the previous year. The total value of these cases was Rs. 70,469. The value of the 130 cases pending from the previous year was Rs. 20,522. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 493, the total value of which was Rs. 39,729. The number pending at the close of the year under report was 164, the value of which was Rs. 30,740.

42. Civil appeals : There were 160 appeals for disposal before the First Appellate court, including 1 pending from the previous year. Of these, 13 remained undisposed of at the close of the year and 147 were dealt with as follows :

Decisions of the lower courts confirmed	68
Do Do reversed	22
Do Do amended	9
Cases remanded for trial	20
Compromised or otherwise disposed of	28
TOTAL :	**147**

The total money value of the appeals filed was Rs. 9,484 and the average time taken for the disposal of each appeal was 2 months and 10 days.

43. There were altogether 68 cases with a money value of Rs. 2,366 which came up for disposal during the year before the Khas Appellate Court. These, with 16 cases pending from

the previous year, were dealt with in the way mentioned below, each case being disposed of in 6 months and 18 days on the average - a rather long duration. The court has been advised to effect speedier disposal.

Decisions of the lower courts confirmed	21
Do Do reversed	5
Do „ Do „ „ amended	1
Compromised or otherwise disposed of	1
Cases remanded for trial	2
Pending	54
TOTAL:	**84**

44. Increase in the number of cases : Compared with the figures of the previous year, it would appear that in the year under report the number of institutions in the original courts increased by 87, viz. 42 in the civil and 45 in the criminal courts. The increase in both the cases may be attributed to the growing popularity of the courts.

45. The number of appeals preferred in the First Appellate Court increased by 36, i.e. 17 in civil cases and 19 in criminal cases. This is due to the increase in the number of original cases. The number of disposals increased by 50, i.e. 29 in civil cases and 21 in criminal cases. The result is satisfactory and reflects credit on the Judges of the First Appellate and Sessions Court.

46. The work of the Khas Appellate Court was rather disappointing. It is, however, hoped that under the operation of the new law which His Highness has been pleased to pass, as mentioned above in para 17 ante, better results will follow.

V. PRISONS

47. Jails and prisoners : As before, there were altogether 7 jails in the State in which the total number of prisoners at the close of the year was 47, and the average daily number 44, against 48 and 46, respectively of the previous year, while the total number of admissions during the year was 308 against 263.

48. Employment : Two prisoners were under orders of simple imprisonment. The rest, who were on hard labour, were employed at the oilmills and also, as usual in earth-work, gardening and basket-making.

49. Income and expenditure : The total income from jail labour, and the total cost excepting charges for the military guards, amounted to Rs. 640 and Rs. 5,863 respectively, against Rs. 475 and Rs. 5,936 of the previous year. The average cost per head was nearly Rs. 133 against Rs. 129.

50. Mortality : Two deaths occured in the Sadar Central Jail during the year, one from chronic diarrhoea and the other from dysentry ; otherwise the health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

51. Undertrial prisoners : The average duration of the stay of under-trial prisoners in jail was 6.47 days against 9.61 days of the previous year. Further details will be found in Appendix XIV.

52. Escape of convicts : There were two escapes during the year, both in connection with the Sadar Jail. One occured at night, when a convict managed to decamp from his sleeping room unnoticed by the guards and the other took place when the offending prisoners was outside the jail in the custody of a barkandaj. Attempts for their re-arrest have not yet proved successful.

VI. REGISTRATION

53. Number of deeds : The total number of deeds presented for registration during the year in the several registration offices of the State was 6,917 as against 7,576 and 5,602 respectively in the previous two years. Of this number 6457 deeds were admitted to registration and 84 refused, while 376 remained pending at the close of the year ; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 7,283, 81 and 212 respectively. The comparatively large number of presentations in 1316 T.E. was exceptional having been due to the then prevailing distress.

54. Kinds of deeds : As details in Appendix XV the total number of deeds presented consisted of 1906 deeds of mortgage, 2605 sale deeds, 829 money bonds, 3 wills and 1,574 miscellaneous documents. The decline in the number of money bonds from 1,280 to 829 and in that of sale deeds from 2713 to 2605 is noticeable, indicating improvement in the condition of people.

55. Money value, income and expenditure : The total money value of the documents registered was rs. 6,17,808 against Rs. 6,35,283 in the previous year and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 6,709 against Rs. 7,259. The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,512 to Rs. 1,649 which was due to the increased strength of the registration establishment effected in the year as a necessary reform.

VII. MUNICIPALITY

56. Work of the Municipality : The Agartala Municipality, the only municipality in the State, is still a nominal institution being in reality a department of the general administration. It looks after the sanitary condition of the town and the lighting of the streets, and guards the tanks reserved for the supply of drinking water.

57. Health : During the year cholera broke out thrice in the town but never in an epidemic form. Altogether there were 77 attacks of which 44 proved fatal. On all the occasions timely precaution was taken and the course of the disease was thereby arrested. The general health of the town was otherwise good.

58. Income and expenditure : The total expenditure of the municipality amounted to Rs. 6,096 against Rs. 6,240 of the previous year. The portion of the expenditure paid by the State was Rs. 5,445 against Rs. 5,551 and the taxes paid by the people amounted only to Rs. 651 against Rs. 689.

CHAPTER - IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

1. WEATHER AND CROPS

9. Rain fall : The average rainfall in the seven Divisions of the state during the year amounted to 71.25 inches against 110.14 in the previous year and 88.72 the average for the last five years. Dharmanagar had the maximum record with 94.41 inches while Sonamura had the minimum, with 45.09 inches only.

60. Crops : Though the rainfall was on the whole insufficient, it was not far from normal during the earlier months. So there was a fair out-turn of *aus* paddy in all the divisions except Dharmanagar where the crop was unfortunately destroyed by sudden floods and also by insects. Towards the latter part of the year the drought was great, and the trying weather seriously damaged both *aman* and *boro* paddy. The climatic conditions, however, were favourable to cotton and *Joom* til both of which, particularly the latter, yielded good crops. Jute was flourishing in the beginning but suffered later on for want of moisture in the soil. The output, however, was on the whole fair. Jooming began very well but in most cases ended unfavourably owing to drought.

61. Condition of the people : Though the partial failure of the staple crops told upon the material condition of the people, there was no distress in any part of the State during the year. Rice sold at Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 a maund about the close of the year against Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 6-6 of the previous year. The maximum rate , however, was exceptional and was confined to the town of Agartala only. The price of common rice varied from Rs.3 to Rs. 5-8.

62. Loans for the purchase of food grains : The considerable fall in the number of money-bonds presented for registration, referred to above in para 54, is an index of the prosperity of the year on the whole. As for state advances for the purchase of food grains, the solitary instance was the loan of the paltry sum of Rs. 70 to a *Kuki* family in Dharmanagar. The amount so advanced in the previous year was Rs.9,377.

II. AGRICULTURE

63. The Kashipur farm : The year was not very favorable to Agriculture. The monsoons which broke out with considerable force caused inundation in the Kashipur farm and the surrounding country. The inundation, however, subsided soon and was followed by a prolonged drought- a circumstance which caused considerable damage to the farm. The mulberry plantation too was not a success and only four crops of silk-worm, giving on the whole

13 mds. and 10 seers of cocoons, could be reared. There were 7 apprentices in the farm at the close of the year learning silk-worm-rearing and weaving. Two of them were Thakur children and three Manipuris. The expenditure incurred on account of the farm was Rs. 5,294-8 against Rs. 5,561 in the previous year.

III. LABOUR AND WAGES

64. Rates of wages in respect of grown-up males rose to 10 as a day in Udaipur, and 8 as. a day in Sonamura and Dharmanagar during a part of the year. In the other divisions they were normal, being 5 as a day for adult males and 4 annas for adult females. Generally there was, as before, a dearth of local labour owing to the reluctance of the people to work on hire. For skilled labour, however, the rates continued unchanged; they were Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 a month for carpenters, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 for masons and Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for blacksmiths.

IV. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

65. During the year 1334 families immigrated into and 816 emigrated from the State against 923 and 841 families respectively of the previous year. The immigrants for the most part were, as before, people from the plains obtaining settlements of lands in the hills, while the emigrants were either hill-men of nomadic pursuits of new settlers who could not adapt themselves to the climate of the State.

V. FOREST

66. The forest area in the State is extensive ;out of it one special tract know as Birendranagar has been reserved. All other forests, with the exception of those that contain valuable timber, are open to the public and from them bamboo, thatching grass, cane as well as timber of smaller value are cut and removed in accordance with prescribed rules. The law penalising interference with the more valuable species of timber such as Sal, Garjan &c., continued to work satisfactorily and gave good protection to the Sal forests of Sonamura and Udaipur. During the year a qualified officer was appointed as an Inspector of forest who after going round the Udaipur and Sonamura divisions submitted useful reports on which action has been taken with a view to dispose of as many of the grown up Sal trees of the two divisions as possible.

VI. TRADE AND MANUFACTURE

67. The drought and trade : Trade suffered materially during the year owing to the dried up condition of most of the water-routes in the State. Considerable quantities of cotton and oilseeds grown in the hills, and of jute and paddy gathered in the plains, as well as large outputs of timber from the forests, had to be kept in stock for difficulty of transit.

68. Exports : The articles named above are some of the principal exports. From the amount of export duty collected it appears that 40,325 mds. of cotton and 38,038 mds. of hill-grown seeds were taken out of the country during the year. The quantity of jute exported may be estimated at about 45,000 mds. Rice, also, is an important export but there is no duty levied

on it. The quantity annually exported is, however, believed to be large.

69. Imports : The imports of the State were all from the adjacent British districts and they consisted mainly of various articles of daily consumption as well as cattle and other live-stock.

70. Manufactures : The manufactures of the State are principally cotton fabrics of various kinds, such as *Poeris, Pachras, Rias*, and *Lychampis*. These are all very useful and interesting things but are made by the people principally for their own use. It can not be said that there is a trade in the country of any of these articles. Mats and baskets of different sorts are made of bamboos and canes which are sold in the markets in large quantities for export. Dug-outs mentioned in previous reports are manufactured in the tracts known as *Kamalakha haor* in the Udaipur division and are largely exported every year for use principally in the Noakhali and Tippera districts.

VII. PUBLIC WORKS

71. Expenditure : The total amount of expenditure on Public Works including repairs was Rs. 1,57,076 against Rs. 1,21,900 of the previous year. The cost of office establishment was Rs. 5,044 against Rs. 5,631.

72. Original works : Among the original works undertaken are the office buildings including a building for the Imperial Post Office maintained in the town of Agartala. The other works of importance completed or in progress are :

i) Four pucca buildings in and about the Palace.
ii) Additional pucca drains in the Palace compound.
iii) A pucca temple for God Mahadeb at Udaipur.
iv) Sixteen pucca culverts.
v) Two new tanks in the town of Agartala and one in the interior of the Sonamura division.

73. Repairs : Besides the above, annual repairs of the offices in Sadar and maffussil were done as usual. The Sonamura- Udaipur road was also repaired and a part of it bridged, and several tanks were re-excavated.

VIII. POST OFFICE

74. To meet the grwoing need of the people in the matter of postal communications, arrangement has been made with the Imperial Postal authorities for opening some additional post offices in the State on the understanding that the State will provide necessary house accommodation in all cases and in return will get the benefit of carrying on State communications at the Government service rate. According to this arrangement 3 new offices were established during the year and steps were taken for opening 9 more, of which 4 have already come into existence and the others will soon follow. Now there is a post office in or near every head-quarter station in the State and when all the proposed offices are opened the seat of every principal mart will have one.

CHAPTER - V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

I. Revenue

75. Gross revenue : During the year, the gross income of the State amounted to Rs. 8,03,958 against Rs. 8,08,616 in 1316 T.E. and Rs. 7,85,510 the average of the last 5 years. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts under different heads :-

Sl. No.	Heads of revenue	1316 T.E.	1317 T.E.	As compared with 1316 T.E.		Remarks
				Increase	Decrease	
1.	Land Revenue	2,54,682	2,55,385	703	-	
2.	Family tax in the hills	35,472	36,253	781	-	
3.	Toll on forest produce	2,60,376	2,24,657	-	35,719	
4.	Do. Do on the Feni River	2,325	2,987	662	-	
5.	Tax on cotton and oilseeds	1,00,112	1,28,923	28,811	-	
6.	Elephant & buffalo grazing mehal	7,401	7,402	1	-	
7.	Reserved Sal trees	1,800	1,306	-	494	
8.	Royalty on elephants caught	8,299	-	-	8,299	
9.	Kazai Mehal	1,390	1,529	139	-	
10.	Excise	8,930	11,532	2,602	-	
11.	Stamps and Court-fees	40,641	39,763	-	878	
12.	Law and justice (Fines)	3,427	3,680	253	-	
13.	Process fees	7,062	7,688	626	-	
14.	Adda Mehal	13,698	13,776	78	-	
15.	Registration	7,259	6,709	-	550	
16.	Jail	475	640	165	-	
17.	Cattle pounds ...	4,011	3,840	-	171	
18.	Thatching grass Mehal	8,186	7,158	-	1,028	
19.	Khotgari Mehal ...	1,842	1,485	-	357	
20.	Rents of markets...	4,893	4,278	-	615	
21.	Nazars...	13,081	13,033	-	48	
22,	Miscellaneous...	23,254	31,934	8,680	-	
	TOTAL :	**8,08,616**	**8,03,958**	**43,501**	**48,159**	Net decrease 4,658

76. It will be seen from the above that the land revenue contributed 31.7 per cent of the entire income, forests 30.3 percent, cotton and oil-seeds 16.3 percent, and all the other sources combined, 21.9 per cent. The slow but steady increase under the "Land Revenue" head is noticeable fact. The principal increase obtained during the year was from cotton and oil-seeds which yielded Rs. 1,28,923 against Rs. 1,00,112. This is, however, a fluctuating source, the revenue derived from it depending upon the state of the crops. The increase obtained from family tax was due to collection of arrears ; that under head "Miscellaneous" was owing to the fact that the collection of the newly imposed tax on jute and mustard-seed, which amounted to Rs. 7,651, was included in it. Export of forest produce suffered much on account of the drought mentioned before which casued the water-routes to be dried up. Hence the decline of the revenue from toll on forest produce. There was no income from royalty on elephants, as there was no successful kheda operation during the year.

II. FINANCIAL

77. The subjoined comparative statement gives an account of the actual receipt, and expenditure of the State for the last two years.

Receipts	1316 T.E.	1317 T.E.	Expenditure	1316 T.E.	1317 T.E.
1. Opening balance:			1. General Administration charges :-		
i) State	2,09,865	2,32,059	a) State	2,18,545	2,14,808
ii) Zemindaries	2,13,637	1,36,687	b) Zemindaries :		
			i) Cost of management	1,04,216	1,09,737
Total :	**4,23,502**	**3,68,746**	ii) Cost of litigation	85,225	1,01,430
			Total :	**4,07,986**	**4,25,975**
			2. Revenue and Taxes on account of the Zemindaries	2,34,093	2,25,566
			3. Public Works :		
			a) State	1,27,531	1,62,120
			b) Zemindaries	65,399	34,908
			Total :	**1,92,930**	**1,97,028**
			4. Municipality	6,240	6,096
			5. Education :-		
			a) State	46,175	53,244
			b) Zemindaries	6,748	13,270
			Total :	**52,923**	**66,514**
2. Income :			6. Medical :-		
i) State	8,08,616	8,03,958	a) State	32,097	46,593
ii) Zemindaries	8,00,781	9,45,208	b) Zemindaries	5,261	5,183
			Total :	**37,358**	**51,776**
Total :	**16,09,397**	**17,49,166**	7. Survey and Settlement :-		
			a) State	6,035	8,645
			b) Zamindaries	11,154	15,529
			Total :	**17,189**	**24,174**
			8. Agriculture :-		
			State	9,196	6,216
			9. Religious Expenses		
			a) State	38,567	41,547
			b) Zemindaries	4,541	3,446
			Total :	**43,108**	**44,993**

Receipts	1316 T.E.	1317 T.E.	Expenditure	1316 T.E.	1317 T.E.
3. Law charges recovered			10. Sultanat :-		
			State	21,677	23,941
Zemindaries	36,773	40,165	11. Purchase of landed Tenures :-		
			Zemindaries	10,368	75,444
			12. Ordinary Sansar charges		
			a) Ordinary expenses on account of His Highness, the Jubaraj Bahadur and other members of His Highness's family, and His		
			Highness's Nij tahbil (Privy Purse)	1,94,874	1,90,239
			b) Other branches of the Raj family	79,843	79,580
			c) Thakurs	27,045	26,548
			d) Sansar office establishment	8,578	9,795
			e) Electric Light	28,949	21,910
			f) Marriage in the Raj family	34,354	24,464
			g) Sradh	-	25,742
			h) Miscellaneous	19,159	18,404
			Total :	**3,92,802**	**3,96,682**
			13. Pension :		
4. Refunds and compensation for lands aquired :			a) State	11,498	12,141
			b) Zemindaries	2,962	11,457
Zemindaries	2,008	14,339	**Total :**	**14,460**	**23,598**
			14. Charity (State)	18,639	20,053
			15. Expenses on account of the journeys of His Highness, the Jubaraj Bahadur, and Kumar Brojendra Kishore Deb Barman to		
5. Deposits :-					
i) State	7,008	8,770	Calcutta, Comilla and other places	51,334	63,380
ii) Zemindaries	2,848	3,142	16. Liabilities liquidated and repayment of deposits		
Total	**9,856**	**11,912**			
			a) State	1,89,049	27,967
			b) Zemindaries		1,16,991
			Total :	**1,89,049**	**1,44,958**
			17. Payment of Interests	14,076	33,745
6. Loans :-			18. Miscellaneous :		
Zemindaries	25,000		a) State	4,485	-
			b) Zemindaries	11,857	8,185
			Total :	**16,342**	**8,185**
			Closing balance :-		
			a) State		
			In cash	1,45,736	99,145
			In bonds and advances	86,323	91,036
			b) Zemindaries		
			In cash	53,588	73,304
			In bonds and advances	83,099	82,049
			Total :	**3,68,746**	**3,45,534**
GRAND TOTAL :	**21,06,536**	**21,84,328**	**GRAND TOTAL :**	**21,06,536**	**21,84,328**

78. It will be seen from the statement that the total receipts from the State and the Zemindaries amounted to Rs. 17,49,166 against Rs. 16,09,397 of the previous year. With the opening balance of the year and with deposits and recovery of costs of suits, the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 21,84,328 ; while the total actual expenditure was Rs. 18,38,794 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,45,534 namely Rs. 1,90,181 in the State and Rs. 1,55,553 in Chakla.

79. There were noticeable variations in the year in certain important items of expenditure. These variations are explained below :

The decrease in the charges of the general administration of the State was due to the savings effected in the interests of economy. In Chakla the salary of an officer was by mistake shewn in the previous year under head "Miscellaneous". This accounts for the increase under head "Cost of Management" and decrease under head "Miscellaneous" in the Zemindaries. There was, however, no noticeable variation in the total of these two items for the last two years. The increase under head "Cost of Litigation" is explained by the fact that there were two big appeals in the Calcutta High Court during the year. The decrease under the head of Government revenue in the year under report was caused by surplus payment made in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure of the Public Works Department in the State is due to arrear payments made in the year for certain works executed in the previous year. The decrease under this head in respect of Chakla is owing to the fact that the construction of the daily market building in the town of Comilla which is not yet completed was stopped for a time. The increase under education is due to the establishment of the Rajkumar Boarding School and to the strengthening of the staff of the Umakanta Academy at Agartala. For the maintenance of the Victoria College at Comilla an increased rate of subscription had to be paid together with a donation ; hence the increase under this head in Chakla. Increased expenditure under head "Medical" was mainly necessary for the treatment of the late lamented Iswari Mahadevi Tulsibati. Survey and Settlement operations were carried on more largely both in the State and in the Zemindaries : hence the increase of expenditure under this head. The increased expenditure under head "Religious expenses" was owing partly to the payment of arrear charges of the previous year and partly to the ceremonies which had to be performed for the benefit of the late Iswari during the period of her illness. The increase in the expenditure under head "Sultanat" was due to the appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon and to the repair of certain State carriages. There was no noticeable variation in the Sansar expenditures. For the treatment of Her Highness the late Iswari, His Highness had to visit Calcutta frequently and

to make prolonged stay there at times : hence the increase of expenditure under the head "Journeys".

80. Liabilities : The liabilities of the State were, firstly, revenue deposits and deposits made under orders of courts ; secondly - the arrear dues for articles supplied to the Sansar i.e. the household department, and thirdly - the bonded debts. The deposits are not debts. The arrear dues mentioned do not usually come up to any large sum. During the year under report Rs. 27,967 only had to be paid in the State under these two heads. The bonded debts are considerable. They amounted to Rs. 3,26,590 of which Rs. 60,000 on account of principal and Rs. 33,715 on account of interest were paid by the Chakla treasury during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,66,590 as principal. To this was added the 10 lakhs of rupees borrowed from the Bank of Bengal at the close of the year.

CHAPTER - VI

VITAL STATISTICS & c.

81. Dispensaries and Hospitals : As before there were 12 charitable dispensaries and hospitals including the V.M. hospital at Agartala. The number of out-door patients obtaining relief is remarkably increasing every year. It was 45,355 in 1315 T.E., 49,601 in 1316 T.E., and 65,334 in the year under report testifying thus to the growing popularity and the usefulness of the institutions. The number of in-patients also is on the increase.

82. Altogether there were 1,024 surgical operations performed in the hospitals of which 91 were major and 933 minor, against 658 operations - 50 major and 608 minor - of the previous year. Except three all the operations of the year under report were successful.

83. Police cases : Of the police cases sent to the hospitals, 82 were for treatment and 16 for postmortem examination. The corresponding figures of the previous year were respectively 74 and 20.

84. Epidemic deseases - cholera : Cholera broke out in several parts of the State during the year and assumed epidemic form in Kailashahar and in parts of the Sadar Division. The course of the disease, however, was everywhere checked by the prompt medical help that was given and the mortality was not large.

85. Small pox and vaccination : Small pox also appeared in the Belonia and Udaipur Divisions and did considerable mischief. Expert doctors and vaccinators were deputed from the Sadar to the affected localities where they worked with attention. Altogether 3,866 vaccination operations were performed, of which 3,596 were successful and 270 or 6.9 per cent unsuccessful. The supply of lymph was not good and this accounts for the rather large number of failures.

86. Births and deaths : The total number of births and deaths recorded during the year was 818 and 984 against 720 and 773 respectively of the previous year. Information for timely registration of births and deaths cannot be often had owing to want of easy means of communication.

87. Expenditure : The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 46,593 namely Rs. 10,957 for dispensaries and hospitals, Rs. 7,694 for the State Physician's office, vaccination and temporary medical arrangements, and Rs. 27,942 for the Raj family. The corresponding figures for the previous year were respectively Rs. 11,480, Rs. 5,398 and Rs. 15,219 or on the whole Rs. 32,097. The noticeable increase on account of the Raj family was principally due to the protracted illness of the late lamented Iswari, as already mentioned.

88. Victoria Memorial Hospital : The Victoria Memorial Hospital at Agartala maintained well its reputation as a useful and popular institution. There were 402 patients admitted into it during the year, of whom 331 were discharged as cured and 20 as partially relieved while only 38 died, the rest numbering 13 being under treatment at the close of the year. In the Tulsibati female ward there were 58 patients for treatment for various diseases and 3 for confinement ; of the former, 50 went out cured and of the latter, of whom the case of one was of difficult labour, all had safe delivery. In the cholera ward attached to the Hospital there were 24 patients admitted, of whom 9 were curred and 15 died. The cost of the maintenance of this institution was Rs. 5,534 against Rs. 6000 of the previous year.

CHAPTER - VII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTTION

89. Primary schools : The number of primary schools, which is gradually rising every year, was 122 against 116. Of them 114 were schools for boys, with girl students as well in certain cases, and 8 schools exclusively for girls, against 110 and 6 respectively of the preceding year. The total number of pupils attending the schools was 2,821 against 2,425 giving an average number of 23.1 and an average daily attendance of 16.4 per school. The total cost for Primary Education was Rs. 7,022 against Rs. 6,577 of the previous year.

90. Lower and Higher Vernacular schools : In addition to the Primary schools there were the Lower Vernacular schools which taught a comparatively higher standard of text books. Each of these schools had on the average 61.8 pupils and 47.3 daily attendance. The Tulsibati Girls School at Agartala which is a Higher Vernacular school continued to do good work with 85 students on the rolls and 50 as daily average attendance.

91. Middle English schools : There were 4 Middle English schools, one at each of the headquarter stations of the Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Dharmanagar divisions. Of these the Agartala school was a new addition, being the old H.V. school of the place raised to the standard. The number attending these schools was 340 with a daily average attendance of 56.3 per school against 463 pupils and 83, daily attendance of the previous year. The decline in the number of pupils is explained by the fact that the Belonia school which was a Middle English school before, with a large number of students, is now a branch of the Umakanta Academy at Agartala like the school at Kailashahar.

92. High English schools - the U.K. Academy : The Umakanta Academy which is the only High School in the State, had 349 students on the rolls at the end of the year. It sent up 31 boys to the last Entrance Examination of whom 16 passed - one in the first, 7 in the second and 8 in the third division. In accordance with the new University regulations, the teaching staff of the school was strengthened during the year by the appointment of 5 new teachers, and the classes were arranged and grouped according to the prescribed rules. The total cost of the Institution with its branches at Belonia and Kailashahar amounted to Rs. 11,687 against Rs. 8,580 the expenditure incurred in secondary education in the preceding year.

93. Scholarship examination : Altogether 226 students from the several classes of schools went in for the various scholarship examinations of the State, and of the number 141 came out successful of whom 121 were boys and 20 girls. Fifteen boys and 4 girls obtained monthly sholarships varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

94. Special Schools : The Woodburn Artisan School was maintained, as before, with three classes namely-a carpenter's class, a blacksmiths' class and a tinsmiths' class. A fitters' class has been added since the close of the year and a weavers' class is also proposed to be added. Every endeavour is being made to make the institution a success. But students who do not hold any scholarship do not care to attend regularly. This is discourageing and may lead to special measures being adopted to secure punctual attendance. The cost incurred for the school was Rs. 2,640 against Rs. 2,496 of the previous year. The condition of the Sanskrit Tol was satisfactory throughout the year. Two of its pupils passed with credit the Intermediate standard of the Government Title examination. In addition to these special schools there was a madrasah for Mahomedan students in Kailasahahar.

95. The total number of schools of all classes during the year was 143 with 4,636 students on the rolls against 134 and 4,156 respectively, the previous year's figures. The average daily attendance was 3324.74 against 3074.06. Of the scholars 4,388 were boys and 248 girls.

96. Boarding institutions : About the beggining of the year a Boarding school was opened at Agartala for the education of the young children of the Raj family and placed under the management of a committee with the Jubaraj Bahadur as President. The Thakur Boarding and the Boarding Institution attached to the U.K.Academy continued to do good work. The number of inmates in the former was 31.

97. Education among the non-Bengali population : Among the non-Bengali population, the Thakurs of the upper classes take a keen interest in the progress of education in the country : next to them come the Manupuris of whom there were 755 students during the year. This number, it may be mentioned, represents 5 per cent. of the entire population of that class in this State. The Tripuras come up next with 361 pupils against 363 of the preceding year. There were altogether 38 Kuki students against 18 of the previous year.

The hill-people are averse to sending their children to school. But no effort is spared by the Education Department to induce them to take interest in the matter. Fifteen special scholarships, each of Rs. 5 a month, are annually allowed to hill-boys by way of attraction.

98. Expenditure : The total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 53,244 against Rs. 46,175 of the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 7,777 was spent for the Raj Kumars, Rs. 11,623 for the education of the sons of Thakurs at school in and outside the State, and the remainder, Rs. 33,844 was the cost of public instruction against Rs. 30,719 of the previous year. The percentage of the cost of public instruction on the revenue thus rose from 3.8 in 1316 T.E. to 4.3 during the year under report.

CHAPTER - VIII

ZEMINDARIES

99. Chakla Roshnabad : The outskrits of the State bordering on Noakhali, Tippera and part of Sylhet, which in pre-mahomedan times were among its component parts, and which, with a break between Pergannas Meherkul and Nurnagar, are now called Chakla Roshnabad, from an appenage of it. They cover on the whole an area of 569.82sq. miles with a population roughly estimated at 5 lakhs and a gross annual income of about Rs.8,00,000 of which Rs. 2,08,501 is paid to Government as revenue and cesses.

100. Administration & Tours : During the year under review the management of the said Chakla Roshnabad was entrusted to a member of the Provincial service of Eastern Bengal and Assam- Babu Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta, B.A- whose services had been lent to the State for the purpose. For administrative convenience, the estate is divided into three circles, each of which is placed under a sub-manager.Owing to his frequent visits to, and long stay in, Calcutta, necessitated by exigencies relating to the matter of the loan mentioned below, the manager could not make any prolonged tour within his jurisdiction, but was,however out on duty for a period of 122 days. The sub-managers duly moved in their respective divisions.

101. The Loan : The loan referred to above was a loan of 10 lakhs obtained during the year in communication with the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on the security of two parties, Mr. Elias Meyer and the Indian Debenture Company, and under certian conditions mentioned in a duly executed security bond. The loan was required for payment of the dues of certain contractors and others, the former having built a new Palace at Agartala, after the destruction of the old buildings by the earthquake of 1897, and the latter having supplied certain articles of value that were wanted for State purposes.

102. Settlement of Railway Lands : A quantity of surplus lands of the Assam. Bengal Railway, measuring 2,462 bighas , which formerly belonged to Chakla Roshnabad, was purchased as a revenue-free tenure : before the year closed 983 bighas of the area were settled for Rs. 1,127 as annual rent and Rs. 19,178 as Nazarana including compensation money. This is no doubt a good result.

103. Town Settlement : In the town Comilla 19 permanent leases were granted covering an area of 384 bighas, for an annual rental of Rs. 555 and a Nazarana of Rs. 23,237. Besides, rayati settlements were sanctioned with respect to an area of 115 bighas at an annual rent of Rs.1,007, and a Nazarana of Rs. 3,443 which gave an increase in the rent by Rs. 631 a year.

104. Among the important matters to which the late Minister, Babu Ramani Mohan Chatterjee, M.A. paid particular attention was the settlement of all unsettled lands of Chakla Rohnabad.

For accomplishing the object he made special arrangements, which have since been continued properly.

105. The work of survey and settlement of Pargannah Mantala was taken in hand in the year 1314 T.E. This is the only principal Pargannah in Chakla Roshnabad which lies within the district of Syhlet and which therefore, could not be brought within the scope of the general settlement operations of 1,891 - 1,899, the Tenancy Act of 1885 not being in force there. The survey was complited in the year before last at a cost of Rs. 8,256 for an area of 27,799 bighas. The settlement work commenced in the year under notice, during which 1728 bighas were settled for Rs.1,908 as rent and Rs. 1,856 as Nazar, which is a poor outturn. As regards the settlement of the other unsettled lands of the Chakla, the area of which was 48,672 bighas of fallow land and 31,449 bighas of non-rent-paying tenures, attempts have all along been made to settle them,with various degress of success. But measures for carrying on the work systematically were adopted about the middle of the year before last, with the result that during the year under report 10,022 bighas of land were settled, by which a total enhancement of rent amounting to Rs. 5,832, was effected and the sum of Rs.32,285 was obtained as Nazarana.

106 The collections made in Chakla during the year under notice was simply unprecedented, showing an increase of Rs.1,41,126 over the collection of the previous year and of Rs. 1,23,593 over the average demand of the last five years. This unexpectedly good result was due to the energy and care of the manager and the heartly co-operation of his assistants and also to the easy condition of the people.

107. Other Zemindaries : Besides Chakla Rosnabad, there are certain other landed properties belonging to His Highness which are situated in the District of Sylhet and like Rosnabad are adjacent to the State and attached to it. They cover an area of about 113 square miles, of which the estimated income is about Rs. 67,066. The collection made during the year, in cash, and by transfer receipts amounted to Rs. 55,055. These properties are looked after by a Sub-Manager whose office is at Laharpur in south Sylhet and who is directly subordinate to the Minister's office.

CHAPTER - IX

MISCELLANEOUS

108. Printing Press and publications : The number of Printing Presses at Agartala was 4, as in the preceding year, of which 1 was disposal of the Palace authorities and worked under orders of the Minister's office. The number of forms, turned out in the year was 13,06,953. There was also a Press in the Chakla office at Comilla by which 5,31,489 forms were printed. The Birchandra Library in the Palace was maintained in proper order. The State has from a long time been a nursing ground of the Bengali language. Among the more important publications of the year in the State may be mentioned.- (I) An interesting edition of a translation in Bengali of ***Brihannaradiya Puran*** made about 250 years ago under orders of the then Raja Govinda Manikya worthly styled Rajarshi. During this long period the manuscript was carefully kept in the archives of the Palace and was printed and published in the year under report by order of His Highness.

(2) ***Shoka Gatha*** **:** A collection of lyrical poems composed by Raj Kumari Ananga Mohini Devi, a sister of His Highness. It is a meritorious work of its kind.

(3) ***Bangiya Kabi Part I***, a valuable critical study of the Vaidya Poets of Bengal by Babu Kaliprasanna Sen, and old officer of the State.

109. Conference of officers : The bulk of the population living in the plains of the State consists of Hindus and Mahomedans of the lower classes. It is desirable that middle class people should be settled in the territory. With this object in view a conference of the Divisional officers was held in the Palace on the 26th April 1907 under the Presidency of the Jubaraj Bahadur in which his younger brother Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman also joined. The subject was duly discussed and it was decided that waste lands in large quantities for cultivation and proper sites for homesteads should be leased out on easy terms to persons willing to come and reside in this State permanently. A few settlements with this aim were made during the year. Another conference of the said officers in which all took a lively interest, was held in March last when they had come to attend the Sradh ceremony of Her late Highness the Iswari. It sat for two consecutive days and discussed many important questions, principally those about the resource of each division and the ways and means for developing them.

110. Inspection and tours : Babu Purna Chandra Roy, M.A. officer in charge of the revenue department of the minister's office, was out in camp inspecting the divisional offices of Dharmanagar, Kailashahar and Udaipur. He also visited Sonamura and was at Comilla and Calcutta for a time with His Highness; altogether he was away from head quarters for 73 days.

Babu Ashit Chandra Choudhuri, B.A., Officer in charge of the Political department, visited Belonia in March last and made a close inspection of the divisional office, school, jail and dispensary of the place. Babu Joges Chandra Dutt B.A. Assistant Superintendent of Police, was out on inspection duty for 18 days in 5 months.

111. All the Divisional officers were out on tour in their respective jurisdictions for the purpose of general inspection and special inquiries. Of them Babu Bijoy Kumar Sen, M.A.B.L officer in charge of the Sonamura Division, was out for 49 days in 7 months and 25 days. Babu Chandra Kanta Bose, Sadar Collector, was out for 47 days and Babu Kamala Prasad Dutta, M.A.B.L officer in charge of Kailashahar, for 44 days; while Babu Abhay Kumar Guha, M.A.B.L Divisional officer of Belonia, was in camp for 40 days in 8 months. The tours of the other officers were shorter. Though the inhabited portion of the jurisdiction of each of these officers, is limited and their out-door work may not, therefore, absolutely require them to be long in camp, yet it is desirable that they should more frequently be in the interior than at present in order to be better acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people, and more to look to the opening out of the country and the development of its resources.

Dated, Agartala,
The 4th August, 1908

UMAKANTA DAS
Minister

APPENDIX

APPENDIX
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1317 T.E. (1907-08)

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Appendix - I

List of the principal Laws and Regulations of the Tippera State, 1317 T.E.

Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Whether introduced during the year under report	Remarks
CRIMINAL			
1. Regulation No. III of 1280 T.E. (Penal Laws)			
2. Regulation No. I of 1283 T.E. (Criminal Procedure)			
3. Jail Regulation, 1283 T.E.			
4. Regulation No. IV of 1283 T.E. (Cattle trespass and pound).			
5. Regulation No. III of 1296 T.E. (Police Regulation).			
CIVIL			
1. Civil Law of 1284 T.E.			
2. Rules regarding chit suits (small causes) 1287 and 1300 T.E.			
3. Act. No. II of 1313 T.E. - an Act for the regulation of interest on debts.			
4. Act No. II of 1314 T.E. - Limitation Act.	Partly adapted from Act XV. of 1877- the Indian Limitation Act.		
REVENUE			
1. Act No. I of 1286 T.E. - Stamp Act			
2. Act No. I of 1290 T.E. - Sale Law			
3. Act No. I of 1296 T.E. - Tenancy Act.			
4. Act No. II of 1296 T.E. - Abkari			
5. Act No. II of 1297 T.E. - Reserved forests			
6. Act No. I of 1304 T.E. - Duties on til and cotton			
7. Act No. I of 1306 T.E. - Registration	Partly adapted from Act III. of 1877- the Indian Registration Act,		
8. Survey and Settlement Act. 1309 T.E.	Partly adapted from the Bengal Survey and Settlement Manual,		
9. Tuccavi Regulation, 1310 T.E.			
10. Act. No I of 1313 T.E. - Forests			
11. Act No. I of 1314 T.E. (amending the above)			
12. A Law imposing export duty on jute and mustard -seed, 1317 T.E.		Yes,	
MISCELLANEOUS			
1. An Act promulgating certain rules as Law, 1283 T.E.			
2. Regulation for the record of judicial decisions &c., 1284 T.E.			
3. Municipal Regulation,1284 T.E.			
4. Legal Practitioners Regulation.			
5. Act No. I. of 1297 T.E.- an Act for the regulation of commissions for the examination of witnesses.			
6. Constitution of courts (an amending Act) 1316 T.E.			
7. Special Regulation against cow slaughter,			
8. Rules of evidence.			

APPENDIX - II

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Tippera State for 1317 T.E.

ARM OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN					DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	REMARKS
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualities			At the end of the current year	Number of regiments, battalions, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted &c.				European comssissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	.....	....	....	..	
Sappers	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	.....	....	....	..	
Artillery	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	.....	....	....	..	
Infantry	226	104	3	11	38	278	1	....	..	....	39	239	Rs. 28,185	
Imperial Service Troops	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	.....	....	....	..	
TOTAL	**226**	**104**	**3**	**11**	**38**	**278**	**1**	**....**	**...**	**....**	**39**	**239**	**Rs. 28,185**	

APPENDIX - III

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1317 T.E.

Description of Office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	PUNISHMENTS			REWARDS		EDUCATION		REMARKS
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended depart-mentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent	1	Rs. 250	Rs. 23,762	....	....	.....	.....	.....	209	....	
Inspector	3*	40 to 50		....	....	.....	.....	.....		....	* One temporary.
Sub-Inspector or Daroga	14	20 to 30		.....	2 (Suspended)	....	.....	.....		....	
Naib Daroga	8	12 to 15		.....	1 (Degraded)	.....	.....	....		....	
Head Constable	6	10		.....	....	....	1	.....		.....	
Writer Constable	9	8		.....	....	.....	1	.....		.....	
Constable	135*	6 to 8		8	21	1	1	1		....	* Including Literates who are 7 (seven) in number.
Chowkidar	57	3		1	....	.....	.....	1		....	

APPENDIX - IV

Statement showing the working of Police in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

State	Number of officers		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions(columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tippera State	595	595	569	494	512	439	235	223	185	145	41.3	45.1	45.8	50.7	

APPENDIX - V

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tippera State	Rs. 8,444	Rs. 11,488	Rs. 3,722	Rs. 1,791	44.07	15.59	

APPENDIX - VI

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES		NUMBER OF OFFENCES			Number of cases disposal of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT											Awaiting trial.	REMARKS
									Imprisonment		Imprisonment & fine							Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
		Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigoroous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total															
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Class I. Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice &c	cognizable	4	73	77	58	61	*157	75	0	45	0	1	29	0	75	47	0	0	9	31	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	* 2 persons escaped from custody
	non-cognizable	5	13	18	27	12	7	6	0	2	0	0	4	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Class II. Offences against public justice	cognizable	10	68	78	73	54	+95	32	0	10	0	11	11	0	32	42	0	0	8	5	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	+ The case in connection with 3 persons transferred.
	non-cognizable	13	235	248	236	243	181	55	2	4	0	0	49	0	55	121	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Class III. Offences against the person	cognizable	39	386	425	298	387	+476	192	0	65	0	8	119	0	192	233	0	1	30	21	7	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	
	non-cognizable	18	210	228	250	202	177	35	0	4	0	31	0	35	125	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	‡One persons escaped. and the case in connection with one person transferred.
Class IV. Offences against property	cognizable	4	54	58	47	52	89	58	0	10	0	1	47	0	58	28	0	0	2	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	non-cognizable	5	173	178	159	164	149	$42	0	0	0	1	30	0	42	96	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	$ Details of sentence for 11 persons not furnished.
Total cognizable		57	581	638	476	564	817	357	0	130	0	21	206	0	357	350	0	1	49	57	14	24	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	102	
Total non-cognizable		41	631	672	672	621	514	138	2	10	0	1	114	0	138	343	0	0	5	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
GRAND TOTAL		98	1212	1310	1148	1185	1331	495	2	140	0	22	320	0	495	693	0	1	54	64	14	25	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	135	

APPENDIX - VII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

NAME OF COURT	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH								PERSONS DISPOSED OF						Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	*Brought to trial in 1317 T.E.*					*Total*		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	onvicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrent	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sadar Magistracy	435	446	7	89	133	164	26	0	528	419	140	72	190	1	0	16	
Sonamura ,,	186	126	30	44	23	39	27	10	155	173	31	47	85	0	1	9	
Belonia	140	175	1	72	8	88	46	2	153	217	63	81	66	0	3	4	
Kailashahar ,,	178	163	25	49	29	104	6	0	241	213	29	74	52	3	1	54	
Khowai ,,	35	36	0	46	5	24	2	0	38	77	15	19	41	2	0	0	
Dharmanagar ,,	93	167	15	42	30	51	10	0	124	148	37	41	40	0	3	27	
Udaipur ,,	100	97	4	28	15	32	5	0	87	84	16	24	16	3	0	25	
TOTAL	**1,167**	**1,212**	**82**	**370**	**243**	**502**	**122**	**12**	**1,326**	**1,331**	**331**	**358**	**490**	***9**	**8**	**135**	* 5 of this 9 were convicted by the Court of Sessions and the rest acquitted.

APPENDIX - VIII

Statement of Criminal cases in which British Subjects were concerned for 1317 T.E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES		Cases pending since the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases in which complainants were British subjects.	Cases in which both parties were British subjects.	CASES IN WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE BRITISH SUBJECTS												REMARKS
							Cases pending since the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases.	Cases disposed of		Cases pending at the close of the year.	Persons under trial at the close of the previous year.	Persons brought to trial during the year.	Total number of persons under trial.	Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged.	Died, or Escaped &c.	Under trial at the close of the year.	
										Rejected compromised or Dismissed without enquiry.	Tried									
Class I. Offences against the State &c	cognizable	0	21	21	2	5	0	19	19	3	13	3	0	61	61	45	14	2	0	
	non-cognizable	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Class II. Offences against person	cognizable	2	18	20	2	9	2	16	18	11	6	1	0	26	26	13	12	0	1	
	non-cognizable	1	52	53	13	21	1	39	40	28	10	2	2	26	28	5	22	0	1	
Class III. Offences against property.	cognizable	18	127	145	25	53	12	108	120	43	63	14	8	119	127	57	57	1	12	
	non-cognizable	4	50	54	9	29	4	41	45	30	11	4	2	25	27	7	19	0	1	
Class IV. Other offences	cognizable	1	22	23	2	1	1	20	21	2	8	1	1	28	29	17	11	0	1	
	non-cognizable	3	44	47	6	22	3	38	41	29	11	1	4	58	62	9	52	1	0	
Total cognizable		21	188	209	31	68	15	163	178	59	100	19	9	234	243	132	94	3	14	
Total non-cognizable		9	147	156	29	72	9	118	127	87	33	7	8	110	118	22	93	1	2	
GRAND TOTAL		30	335	365	60	140	24	281	305	146	133	26	17	344	361*	154	187	4	16	

* Of this number 56 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off on default; while 285 only were tried of whom 154 or 54.03 percent were convicted.

APPENDIX - IX

Statement of Extradition Cases for 1317 T.E.

Name of Courts	Nature of cases	Number of persons against whom warrants were applied for	Number of persons arrested and surrendered	Number of persons who appeared of their own accord or were subsequently arrested within this teritory.	Number at large at the close of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Pending trial at the close of the year.	REMARKS
Sadar Magistracy	Unlawful assembly, hurt and grievous hurt	7	7	0	0	7	0	0	
	Theft of forest produce, rescuing offender from lawful custody and causing hurt	8	7	0	1	6	1	0	
	Theft	4	3	0	1	3	0	0	(a) This person was arrested, but the case was compromised before the surrender of the accused.
	Cheating	1	0	0	1 (a)	0	0	0	
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Sonamura Magistracy	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	3	2	0	1(b)	0	2	0	
	Theft of reserve sal trees	5	2	3	0	4	0	1	(b) This person is no longer wanted, evidence being insufficient.
	Criminal breach of trust by a public servant	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	Hurt and theft	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	
	Rape	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Belonia Magistracy	Theft	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	
	Theft of a reserved garden tree	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	(c) These three persons are no longer required by the Court, as the case against them has been compromised with the permission of the court.
	Grievous hurt	3	0	0	3(c)	0	0	0	
Kailashahar Magistracy	Grievous hurt	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Dharmanagar Magistracy	Excaping from lawful custody	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Udaipur Magistracy	Theft	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
	Robbery	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
	Robbery attended with murder	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	**51**	**23**	**7**	**21**	**22**	**4**	**4**	

APPENDIX - X

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

TRIBUNALS	Number of appli-cations	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES																REMARKS
		Applications rejected		*Sentences*						Proceedings quashed		Reffered.		Further enquiry, &c, ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
AppellateCourt	141	31	29	119	59	14	9	38	18	4	4	0	0	22	19	6	3	
Khas Appellate Court	33	58	20	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	2	28	7	
Total	**174**	**89**	**49**	**120**	**60**	**17**	**11**	**40**	**19**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**21**	**34**	**10**	

APPENDIX - XI

Civil Work - Nature and value of original suits field and disposed of 1317 T.E.

TRIBUNAL	Opening balance		Field during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		SUITS FIELD DURING PRESENT YEAR									SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR						Suits not estimable in money.	REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000& under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	Average duration		
											Rs. a.p.													Rs. a.p.	Y.m.d.		
Sadar Dewani Adalat	35	115	574	485	609	600	494	506	115	94	25,597-0-6	62	190	233	362	55	6	1	0	199	48	62	197	34,0408-3	0-2-.9	61	
Sonamura ,,	18	19	166	124	184	143	165	133	19	10	6,441-1-7 1/2	53	46	25	85	12	0	0	0	41	7	31	54	536-11-1 1/2	0-1-14	27	
Belonia ,,	5	2	49	96	54	98	52	96	2	2	2,989-1-6	58	21	17	66	7	0	0	0	47	10	16	23	2,721-13-11	0-0-17	23	
Kailashahar ,,	62	86	230	245	292	331	206	199	86	132	14,683-4-3	64	169	12	192	26	3	0	0	19	23	89	68	10,417-14-0	0-1-2	24	
Khowai ,,	2	1	13	31	15	32	14	21	1	11	1,943-2-10 1/2	4	27	0	26	4	0	0	0	2	3	6	10	877-8-0	0-1-9	1	
Dharmanagar ,,	25	30	83	182	108	212	78	154	30	58	7,711-1-3	46	71	65	105	19	0	0	0	58	15	38	43	6,398.15.3	0-1-23	58	
Udaipur ,,	21	19	126	120	147	139	128	114	19	25	5,730-0-3	15	100	5	91	15	0	0	0	30	8	9	67	3,895-5-0	0-3-13	14	
TOTAL	168	272	1,241	1,283	1,409	1,555	1,137	1,223	272	332	65,094-12-3	302	624	357	927	138	9	1	0	396	114	251	462	58,888-11-6- 1/2	0-1-21	208	

APPENDIX - XII

Civil Work - Results of applications for Execution of decrees, 1317 T.E.

TRIBUNAL	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	REMARKS
			Rs. a.p.			Rs. a.p.			Rs. a.p.			Rs. a.p.			Rs. a.p.				
Sadar Dewani Adalat	79	75	12,922-1-4	307	284	32,794-3-0	386	359	45,716-4-4	311	297	27,462-2-1	75	62	18,254-2-3	42	12	8	
Sonamura Ditto.	12	11	1,716-12-9	39	55	2,592-1-6	51	66	4,308-14-3	40	50	2,808-15-6	11	16	1,499-14-9	14	0	2	
Belonia Ditto.	6	1	229-9-3	13	17	878-13-3	19	18	1,108-6-6	18	16	929-9-9	1	2	178-12-9	2	0	0	
Kailashahar Ditto.	36	24	4,486-11-3	87	84	7,534-3-9	123	108	12,020-15-0	99	66	5,223-12-6	24	42	6,797-2-6	14	12	16	
Khowai Ditto.	1	0	0	2	4	170-9-0	3	4	170-9-0	3	4	170-9-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dharmanagar Ditto.	10	11	731-15-0	24	38	3,201-13-3	34	49	3,933-12-3	23	24	1,251-4-6	11	25	2,682-7-9	16	4	5	
Udaipur Ditto.	16	8	435-1-3	36	45	2,775-0-3	52	53	3,210-1-6	44	36	1,882-14-4 1/2	8	17	1327-3-1 1/2	13	4	0	
TOTAL	**160**	**130**	**20,522-2-10**	**508**	**527**	**49,946-12-0**	**668**	**657**	**70,468-14-10**	**5328**	**493**	**39,720-3-81/2**	**130**	**161**	**30,739-11-1 1/2**	**101**	**32**	**31**	

APPENDIX - XIII

Civil Work - Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1317 T.E.

TRIBUNAL	Opening balance		Field during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals field during		HOW DISPOSED OF										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
											Rs. a.p.	*Rs. a.p.*											*Y.m.d.*	*Y.m.d.*
Appellate Court	1	13	130	147	131	160	118	147	13	13	10,016-0-6	9,484-6-0	62	68	37	22	7	9	10	20	2	28	0-1-22	0-2-10
Khas Appellate Court	18	16	72	68	90	84	74	30	16	54	11,149-7-6	2,366-4-10	57	21	7	5	8	1	0	2	2	1	0-3-10	0-6-18
TOTAL	**19**	**29**	**202**	**215**	**221**	**244**	**192**	**177**	**29**	**67**	**21,165-8-0**	**11,850-10-10**	**119**	**89**	**44**	**27**	**15**	**10**	**10**	**22**	**4**	**29**	**0-2-16**	**0-4-14**

APPENDIX - XIV

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

Stations	Number of prisons	NUMBER OF PRISONERS				DAILY AVERAGE		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period in days of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
Agartala Central Jail	1	37	196	204	233	40.21	38.49	39	Rs. 4,318	14.00	
Sonamura ... ,, ...	1	4	21	34	25	3.74	2.43	3	581	.81	
Belonia ... ,, ...	1	5	41	23	46	.72	2.10	5	270	.80	
Kailashahar ... ,, ...	1	2	11	22	13	1.25	.80	0	238	9.36	
Khowai ... ,, ...	1	0	5	4	5	.08	.04	0	121	9.14	Two deaths occured in the Central Jail during the year.
Dharmanagar ,, ...	1	0	24	9	24	.02	.46	0	204	.24	
Udaipur ,, ...	1	0	10	15	10	.04	.44	0	131	10.97	
TOTAL	**7**	**48**	**308**	**311**	**356**	**46.06**	**44.76**	**47**	**5,863**	**6.47**	

APPENDIX - XV

Registration of documents in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered at the end of the year.		REMARKS
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	Rs.					
Tippera State	7,576	6,917	1,847	1,906	2,713	2,605	0	3	1,280	829	1,736	1,574	7,283	6,457	6,35,283	6,17,808	81	84	212	376	

APPENDIX - XVI

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1317 T.E.

Description	PAST YEAR			PRESENT YEAR			REMARKS
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Mortgages	1,847	1,53,877	1,584	1,906	1,49,400	1,585	
Sale deeds	2,713	2,61,455	2,543	2,605	2,29,362	2,616	
Wills	--	--	--	3	--	16	
Money bonds	1,280	1,08,059	1,391	829	70,657	966	
Miscellaneous	1,736	1,96,590	1,741	1,574	2,06,984	1,526	
Total	**7,576**	**7,19,981**	**7,259**	**6,917**	**6,56,403**	**6,709**	
Total Expenditure	**--**	**--**	**1,512**	**--**	**--**	**1,649**	
Net Profit	**--**	**--**	**5,747**	**--**	**--**	**5,060**	

APPENDIX - XVII

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

Name	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR		Total in current year	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR		Balance at the close of the year	REMARKS
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		* Of this sum Rs. 651 represents the collections of the current year as against Rs. 689 of the previous year. The rest of the expenditure was met from the State Funds.
Agartala Municipality		6,240	6,096*	6,096	6,240	6,096		

APPENDIX - XVIII

Statement of rainfall in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

STATE	Baisak	Jaisth	Asar	Sravan	Bhadra	Asvin	Kartik	Agrahayan	Pous	Magh	Falgoon	Chait	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS
Tippera State	4.27	17.55	18.96	10.73	8.29	5.8	0	.67	.67	.73	.31	3.27	71.25	110.14	88.72	

APPENDIX - XIX

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1317 T.E.

Article	During Chait (past year)			During Chait (present year)			REMARKS
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
(1) RICE							
Maximum	6	6	0	8	0	0	
Minimum	4	12	0	3	0	0	
(2) PADDY							
Maximum	3	12	0	4	0	0	
Minimum	2	12	0	1	8	0	

APPENDIX - XX

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1317 T.E.

Description of Work	STATE FUNDS			LOCAL FUNDS			Total	REMARKS
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
Tanks in different parts of the State	900	1,540	2,440	--	--	--	2.440	
Roads and bridges	6,555	13,045	19,600	--	--	--	19,600	
Buildings	85,083	26,119	1,11,202	--	--	--	1,11,202	
Miscellaneous work ...	6,053	561	6,614	--	--	--	6,614	
TOTAL	**98,591**	**41,265**	**1,39,856**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,39,856**	
Minor works at the Rajbari	5,920	11,300	17,220	--	--	--	17,220	
Establishment charges	--	--	5,044	--	--	--	5,044	
GRAND TOTAL	**1,04,511**	**52,565**	**1,62,120**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**1,62,120**	

APPENDIX - XXI

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

Name of the State	COUNTRY SPIRIT		COUNTRY SPIRIT OPIUM AND GANJA		GANJA AND OPIUM		TARI		TOTAL		REMARKS
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Tippera State	6	Rs. 1,410	23	Rs. 8,380	2	Rs. 430	0	Rs. 0	31	Rs 10,220	

APPENDIX - XXII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Tippera State during the year 1317 T.E.

DISPENSARY	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS							NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED DURING THE YEAR			REMARKS
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Expenditure	Daily average	Number of surgical operations performed	Successfully	Unsuccessfully.	Total	
1. Victoria Memorial Hospital, Agartala and the Charitable Dispensary attached to it ...	26,854	402	331	20	38	13	Rs. 5,534	87.58	322	429	25	454	
2. Old Agartala	4,473	0	0	0	0	0	132	12.25	21	467	45	512	
3. Bishalgarh	5,643	0	0	0	0	0	566	15.46	46	437	24	461	
4. Sonamura	4,385	63	62	0	0	1	727	11.84	143	518	28	546	
5. Belonia	6,285	12	11	0	0	1	706	17.49	138	372	63	435	
6. Loongthung	1,472	0	0	0	0	0	325	4.03	23	300	5	305	
7. Kailashahar	4,328	7	5	0	0	2	682	18.98	116	181	39	220	
8. Kamalpur	2,221	7	1	6	0	0	384	6.1	29	231	0	231	
9. Khowai	3,688	1	0	0	1	0	536	10.01	166	197	30	227	
10. Dharmanagar	2,469	19	19	0	0	0	566	6.81	7	66	3	69	
11. Udaipur	2,955	2	2	0	0	0	579	8.09	7	102	3	105	
12. Beerganj	561	0	0	0	0	0	220	5.62	6	296	5	301	
TOTAL ...	**65,334**	**513**	**431**	**26**	**39**	**17**	**10,957**	**204.26**	**1,024**	**3,596**	**270**	**3,866**	

APPENDIX - XXIII

Vital statistics of the Tippera State for the year 1317 T.E.

NAME	Population	BIRTHS		Increase	Decrease	DEATHS		Increase	Decrease	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION				REMARKS
										BIRTHS		DEATHS		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Tippera State	1,73,325	720	818	98	0	773	984	211	0	4.1	4.7	4.46	5.6	

APPENDIX - XXIV

Education Return (A) - Particulars as to the schools maintained during the year 1317 T.E.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		Description of Schools	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST CHAIT		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE		EXPENDITURE	REMARKS
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
							Rs.	
2	3*	Higher English School	526	692	380.826	531.6	11,687	* The U.K. Academy with its two branches at Kailashahar and Belonia.
4	4	Middle English School	463	340	332.44	225.45	3,255	
1	---	Higher Vernacular School for boys	111	---	75.6	---	---	
1	1	Do Do for girls	84	85	55	50	1,321	
8	10	Lower Vernacular School for boys	517	618	386.61	473.48	1,627	
110	114	Pathshalas for boys +	2,347	2,705	1769.253	1922.222	6,602	+ In some of these Pathshalas boys and girls read together.
6	8	Do for girls	78	116	58.29	75.01	420	
---	1	‡ Madrasa	0	54	11	27.78	180	‡ In the last year's report this institution was inculded in the number of Lower Vernacular Schools for boys.
		Special School :-						
1	1	Sanskrit *Tol*	17	17	7.75	12.2	656	
1	1	Woodburn Artisan School	13	9	8.3	7	2,640	
TOTAL : **134**	**143**		**4,156**	**4,636**	**3074.069**	**3324.742**	**Rs.28,388**	

APPENDIX - XXV

Education Return (B) - Race of students, 1317 T.E.

Names of Divisions	No. of Schools			No. of Students			Race									Average daily attendance		REMARKS
												Bengali						
	For boys	For girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Thakurs	Manipuris	Tripuras	Reangs	Kukis	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Others	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1. Sadar Division ...	54*	2	56	1,596	128	1,724	134	308	178	0	0	626	463	7	8	1085.173	77.51	* Including the Sanskrit Tol and the Artisan School.
2. Kailashahar ,, ...	20	3	23	758	43	801	0	286	0	0	21	264	230	0	0	568.89	34.06	
3. Sonamura ,, ...	15	1	16	610	11	621	0	0	12	0	0	144	465	0	0	439.619	8.49	
4. Belonia ,, ...	13	0	13	626	19	645	0	0	1	0	0	354	255	0	35	491.77	15.52	
5. Khowai ,, ...	7	1	8	148	12	160	0	33	60	0	0	25	26	0	16	99.33	7.03	
6. Dharmanagar ,, ...	13	2	15	362	35	397	0	128	0	0	0	234	27	0	8	256.08	16.85	
7. Udaipur ,, ...	12	0	12	288	0	288	0	0	110	1	17	38	106	0	16	224.42	0	
TOTAL :	**134**	**9**	**143**	**4,388**	**248**	**4,636**	**134**	**755**	**361**	**1**	**38**	**1,685**	**1,572**	**7**	**83**	**3165.282**	**159.46**	Total expenditure Rs. 53,244.